



TOMORROW

Bloodstained roads Diana Geddes joins the... French CRS police on... Fashion Rhodes Suzy Menkes talks to... Road to power Bernard Levin looks at... Labour leadership candidates - specially Roy Hattersley, and explains how he could serve under just about anybody

Iran threat to Gulf oil exports

Ali Akbar Velayati, Iran's foreign Minister, said that any attempt to paralyse Iran's oil exports would be answered by Iran blocking oil exports from the Gulf countries. This is the first time Iran has reported plainly to stop the exports of all the Gulf States. Fighting Flares, page 6

Doubt over murder link

Police investigating the murder of Caroline Hogg, aged 5, and Susan Maxwell, aged 11, now believe that there may be no connection between the two killings. Page 3

Cliff deaths

Two Merseyside youths died after jumping a wall and falling from a 100ft cliff at Towan beach in Newquay, Cornwall, while fleeing from a gang of footmen. Page 3

FINANCIAL TIMES

Mr William Keys, chairman of the FUC's print committee, said that even if the NGA was suspended over the Financial Times dispute, it would not help to break the strike. Page 2

Plea to stay

Mr. Mehmet Sezer, a Turkish judge, has asked the British High Court to stay the extradition of a Turkish man to Turkey, saying the man's extradition would be a violation of his rights. Page 2

Unlucky 13

France's record lost its unbeaten record in the European bridge championships at Wiesbaden after Romania, thirteenth round opponents, successfully challenged an examination of the French team's bidding to win 12-8. Earlier results, page 8

Shipyard losses

Mr Robert Atkinson, chairman of British Shipbuilders, which is expected to announce £70m-£100m losses for 1982-83, is likely to suggest a survival package costing £200m and 8,500 jobs. Page 15

UK steel plea

Britain will today demand a bigger steel production quota from the EEC, on the ground that its steel industry has made significant improvements in competitiveness. Page 15

Legal 'lottery'

Motorists take a cynical view of traffic laws, regarding them as a punitive lottery, but generally respect the attitudes of police towards offenders on the road, researchers have found. Page 4

Overt out

Steve Overt's chances of being selected for the two events at the athletics world championships receded when he was spiked during an 800 metres race at Crystal Palace and forced to drop out with cramp. Page 2

Letters on Army discipline

Letters on Army discipline, from Mr B. Vincent, re: cramping, from Mr R. H. B. Nisane, and others; prisoners' rights, from Mr L. Blom-Cooper, QC. Leading articles: Liberal/SDP alliance: Sino-Soviet relations. Features, pages 10, 11, 12

South Africa: a spot of trouble

with the neighbours; Roy Hattersley's views on where Labour should be going; Ronald Reagan's dangerous central American policy; Spectrum: Jagger at 40; Modern Times: the answerphone people. Obituary, page 14. Sir Clement Chesterman, Mr Patrick Swift.

Home News 2-4

Table with 2 columns: Home News (2-4), Overseas (4-6), Arts (14-18), Bridge (9), Business (15, 18, 19), Church (14), Court (14), Crossword (26), Diary (26), Law Report (19), Science (20-22), TV & Radio (25), Universities (14, 19), Weather (26)

Dole benefits may be kept below cost of living

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Apprehension was growing yesterday among middle-ranking ministers and Conservative backbenchers, three days after the Cabinet's first consideration of the outlook for public expenditure next year, that the bargaining between Treasury and spending ministers, which is yet to begin, may become awkward and angry by the autumn.

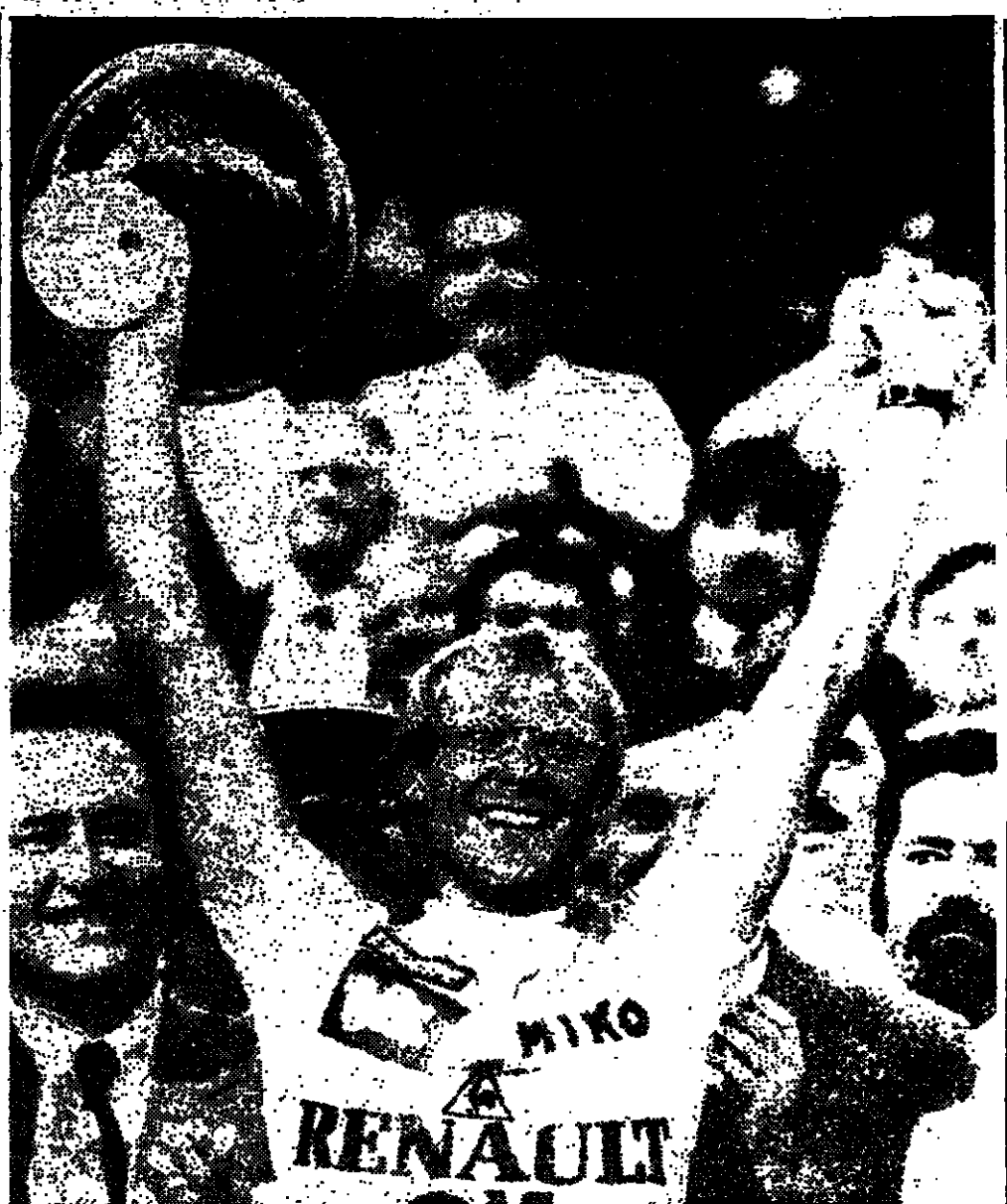
In particular, fears that Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, will come under pressure to keep next year's increase in unemployment benefit below the rise in the cost of living have prepared the Conservative backbench social security lobby for mobilisation. Specific reports that Mr Fowler is contemplating resignation if the pressure grows too great were firmly denied yesterday.

Council spending is well above target

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

Figures to be presented to a meeting today of councillors and ministers will show that by the end of the financial year 1984-85, council spending in England could be £1.8bn in excess of the government's plans.

Council officials are saying openly that the plan set out in the last public expenditure White Paper and reaffirmed by the Cabinet on Thursday is "wholly unattainable." It would mean, they say, so many dismissals that the redundancy payments would be unmanageable. The Consultative Council on Local Government Finance, which brings together the Secretaries of State for Environment and Education and leaders of the local authority associations, will today receive projections of council spending in 1985.



King of the road: Laurent Fignon, French outsider, hoists the Tour de France trophy in Paris after successfully defending his lead to the finish. Report page 21

Lawson to reveal asset sales

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Details of the Government's proposed £500m additional asset sales announced earlier this month are expected to be revealed today when Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, replies to a question in Parliament.

Top candidates are parts of the Government's existing shareholdings in privatised companies: BP, where the state has a 39 per cent stake, Britoil (49 per cent) and Cable and Wireless (45 per cent).

It would be difficult for the Government to accelerate the planned privatisation of such leading enterprises as British Telecom, British Airways and the Royal Ordnance factories which are scheduled for next year. But it could decide to bring forward sales of smaller pieces of state industries and publicly-owned companies.

The Transport Department has already announced that it expects British Rail's Seahawk subsidiary to be ready for privatisation by the autumn.

Other possible subsidiaries of BL such as Unipart, Jaguar and Land Rover and profitable parts of British Shipbuilders, British Steel, the National Bus Company and the British Airports Authority.

The sale of British Gas oil interests is already earmarked for this year.

World alert over Armenian revenge

By Richard Evans

A worldwide security alert has been ordered at all British diplomatic missions after the jailing of an Armenian for firearms offences at the Central Criminal Court on Saturday.

Every British embassy and consulate is on its guard against an unexpected attack by fanatical Armenian extremists in retaliation against the eight-year prison sentence passed on Zaven Bedros. The SAS is on special standby.

Bedros, aged 32, is a self-confessed member of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, the underground organisation which claimed responsibility for the bomb attack on the Turkish Airlines check-in at Orly airport in Paris 10 days ago, in which seven people died.

He flew to London last August and the prosecution alleged during the trial that his mission involved the assassination of a senior Turkish diplomat. Bedros told the court he planned to take hostages in a commando-style siege of the Turkish Embassy in order to demand the release of Armenian prisoners in Turkey.

The jury failed to agree a verdict on the murder plot charge but found Bedros guilty of possessing a Soviet grenade, pistol, and ammunition with intent to endanger life. Grish How Bedros was caught, page 3

Gemayel facing challenge from 'Salvation Front'

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

President Gemayel of Lebanon will return to his country from Washington in the next two days to find that it has been further torn apart, this time by Syria's latest efforts to challenge the legitimacy of his Government.

The three leading Lebanese politicians opposed to Mr Gemayel have been encouraged by Damascus to form a "National Salvation Front" which is clearly designed to provide an alternative administration in Lebanon if the country is partitioned.

Meanwhile, ceasefires broke down in the battles between Druze and Christian Maronite militiamen in the Israeli-occupied Bekaa valley. Throughout Saturday night the miniature civil war in the hills above Beirut went on with the Israelis making precious little effort to stop it.

By last night at least two Palestinian guerrillas loyal to Mr Yasser Arafat's leadership, together with a Lebanese woman hit by stray gunfire, had been killed by rebels who, with Syrian encouragement, attacked two pro-Arafat military bases north of the town of Chitaura.

The announcement of a National Salvation Front was made in the Syrian-held city of Baalbek by Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader, who at the same time admitted that his men had been responsible for firing missiles at Beirut airport last week.

While it is not yet claiming to be a rival government, the new alliance - which includes former President Franjich and Mr Rashid Karami who was Prime Minister here during the civil war - is none-the-less meant to be a weapon of coercion against President Gemayel's authority.

Mr Jumblatt is demanding a new National Covenant in Lebanon, an end to what he regards as the domination of the Christian Phalange Party, and the abrogation of the Israeli-Lebanese military withdrawal agreement. Furthermore the construction of the "Salvation Front" looks very much like a cabiner. Mr Franjich will preside over a "Presidency Council" which will in turn lead a cabinet-like "National Council" of 12 men, including representatives of the Lebanese Communist Party.

"Gemayel must first establish national entente and share power with the Lebanese factions," Mr Jumblatt said. "As long as he wants to monopolize power for his Phalange Party, there will be no entente and we will not allow his factional army into our homes."

While Mr Jumblatt openly boasted of the support of Syria and Libya - the Damascus press yesterday praised the new coalition - the triumvirate is not as impressive as perhaps it sounds. The elderly Sulieman Franjich has been largely discredited in his native Lebanon for the past six years and would have to leave the country altogether if the Syrians withdrew.

Mr Karami has spent much of his time in his home city of Tripoli, trying to shore up hopeless ceasefires in the interminable militia disputes that have broken out there. Mr Jumblatt is discredited among many of his own Druze supporters. A recent trip to Damascus, during which he appeared to be in a very tired and emotional state, did little to restore his image in his own Progressive Socialist Party.

Yet if the Israeli and Syrian armies do stay in Lebanon, Continued on back page, col 6

Floods close new Selby pit 'possibly for months'

Wistow Colliery, the show-piece of British mining, which was opened only four weeks ago at the Selby coalfield, North Yorkshire, is to be out of action for "weeks, and possibly months" after weekend flooding.

As water continued to seep under the pit, the National Coal Board confirmed that coal production would be halted, at a cost of £600,000 a week. A spokesman said that the opening of the second set of 20 faces, scheduled for three to four months time as part of the total £1,000m project, could be delayed. "There may have to be some rethinking on this following the flooding," he said.

As a major investigation got under way and emergency pumping continued, the NCB were trying last night to work out how the water got through 250 ft of rock and stone to the coal face.

"This is what is puzzling us. We never thought this was possible and are sure it is a unique problem. We have not heard of it ever happening before", the spokesman added. Mining engineers have so far been unable to see the full extent of the damage in the pit, which contains £3m worth of equipment. But after moving in extra pumping equipment last night, they hope that by today they will be able to examine the mine.

Since opening four weeks ago, Wistow, said by the NCB to have been "setting the standard for world mining", has been producing 20,000 tons of coal a week. "The loss of coal production, which we put at £600,000 a week, is bad enough but what we are anxious to find out is why this has happened", the spokesman said.

Shore criticizes failure to move with times

Labour must reach 'new society'

By Our Political Editor

An appeal to the Labour Party to develop its policies to increase its appeal to office as well as factory workers - to "the earning classes" which Labour had helped to create - was made last night by Mr Peter Shore, the Shadow Chancellor, one of four candidates for the party leadership.

Speaking at Chesham, Buckinghamshire, he criticized Labour for its lack of response to the great social and economic changes since the 1950s, notably the increase in owner-occupied homes and in car ownership.

These were most marked in the South of England, he said, but the change was happening more slowly elsewhere with the decline in manufacturing employment and the expansion of the service sector.

Mr Shore spoke of the disastrous general election result, which left Labour with only 29 of the 260 parliamentary seats south of a line between the Wash and the Severn, against 103 held in 1966.

He said there was no earthly reason why these social changes should erode support for Labour, which had always been equally concerned about white-collar and blue-collar workers - "by hand and by brain".

There was nothing inevitable about them slipping away from Labour. Indeed, it would be "richly ironical" if that happened, as Labour was the chief architect of the growth of public services and of the expansion of education, and the promoter of owner-occupation and of the expansion policies that had raised living standards.

Heatwave in US kills 120

From Our Own Correspondent, New York

More than 120 people have died in the heatwave affecting many parts of the United States. A state of emergency has been declared in the city of St Louis, Missouri, where people are being urged to use 70 air-conditioned "cooling off" centres.

The centres offer shelter from the overpowering 100° heat which has so far killed 38 people in the city.

An emergency has also been declared in Louisville, Kentucky, where hospitals are crowded with heat victims. Police report an unprecedented wave of thefts of air-conditioners from private homes and churches.

St Louis is badly affected because it has many flat-topped brick buildings which retain the heat, and whose windows have been nailed down to foil burglars.

Many of the occupants of these houses are elderly who do not have, or cannot afford, air-conditioning. They suffer heat strokes.

The heat wave has killed people in Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Georgia and parts of North Carolina, Indiana, Arkansas and New York.

Soup kitchen queues lengthen in US

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

At a time when American farmers are growing so much food that the Government pays them to let fields lie fallow, it is reported that many Americans are going hungry.

Warehouses, grain stores and caves are filled with grain, milk, butter and cheese, and more than a third of all farmland has been taken out of production in an effort to reduce the brim-ning food stocks of the world's most abundant country.

Yet the US conference of mayors talks of the "prevalent and insidious problem of hunger". In increasing numbers the very poor are having to queue at soup kitchens and what are called hunger centres.

Mr Leon Panetta, chairman of the House agriculture sub-committee on nutrition, says the use of soup kitchens has increased dramatically in the past two years, four and five-fold in some areas.

The spectacle of hungry Americans looking for food at distribution centres recalls an investigation by doctors in 1967 which revealed widespread malnutrition in the United States. The food stamps programme which resulted from that inquiry, effectively reduced hunger, but then the Reagan

Administration set out to tackle what it saw as abuses of the welfare programme.

Government spending on food assistance was cut from \$16b in 1981 to \$15.4b last year, although it is expected to go up next year.

The distribution of free cheese has been curtailed by the Government because it is felt that hand-outs are hitting the commercial market.

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TUC poised to agree on talks with Tebbit about political levy

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Despite strong left-wing opposition, leaders of the TUC are this week poised to accept an olive branch from Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, and start talks with the Government on union democracy.

The thaw in the relationship will be heralded today when the TUC's employment policy and organization committee looks likely to endorse a paper calling for talks on unions' political levy.

Leaders of the Labour movement will want to make sure, however, that the talks are strictly defined and do not again descend into the "dialogue of the deaf".

The employment committee's decision will be recommended to the general council on Wednesday, but the talks are unlikely to take place until after the TUC's congress in September, which will be asked to agree to the plan.

Mr Tebbit's feelings on the subject of the political levy have moderated recently. Initially the idea was that union members should actively "contract in" to

paying towards the Labour Party, rather than seek means - allegedly sometimes complicated - to "contract out".

In a recent White Paper, Mr Tebbit has hinted that he would be prepared to discuss the matter with union leaders, an invitation he subsequently repeated in public.

The "awkward" Mr Tebbit has been in a dilemma on the issue. If the system was changed to "contracting-in" he would probably achieve the hardliners' ambition of severing the party's financial jugular vein.

But he has been advised that he could let in the potentially dangerous Alliance by default, start an outcry about the business sources of the Conservative Party's cash and cause a campaign for the state funding of political parties.

The crucial vote today for talks by the 22 members of the committee would follow a "deep freeze" in the relationship between Mr Tebbit and union leaders since January when the same group decided there was no point in talking to



High flyer: Mr Ron Mitcham and his race-winning Topsy Nipper. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst)

'Flying overcoat' wins race

A tiny aircraft powered by an 1800cc Volkswagen car engine yesterday won the Heineken Round London Air Race.

Its pilot, Mr Ron Mitcham, aged 37, a builder of Thorpe Road, St Albans, completed the 126-mile course in 1hr 20mins to take the £1,000 first prize.

His home-built Topsy Nipper, described by race officials at Wycombe Air Park, Buckinghamshire, as more an overcoat than

an aeroplane, was the smallest entry at 14ft long, with a wingspan of 19ft.

Mr Mitcham said: "I almost pulled out at the last minute because of a heavy shower at the start".

● A two-mile queue of traffic built up outside Greenham Common air base yesterday as thousands turned out for the last day of the air display there.

Keys lays down terms for help in bringing out FT

By Our Labour Reporter

Mr William Keys, chairman of the TUC's print committee, yesterday set out the conditions under which his union would "consider" helping to publish the strike-bound *Financial Times*.

If the National Graphical Association, which was simply suspended this week from the TUC, Mr Keys, general secretary of Sogat 82, would refuse to cooperate in any management plan to break the eight-week strike.

But, Mr Keys told *The Times* yesterday, he would be prepared to consider the scheme if the TUC accompanied its suspension because of the threat to employment.

He pointed out, however, that any such consideration would have to take into account the implied threat from many NGA activists that they would "close Fleet Street" if rival unions cooperated.

The "inner cabinet" of the TUC's finance and general purposes committee, meets today to consider the NGA's defiance of the call for a return to work by Mr Len Murray, who underwrote mediation.

The committee has the power to recommend a course of action to the TUC General Council which meets on Wednesday.

Despite pressure from the company, which considers Mr Murray's reputation to be at stake, the committee will receive advice that a suspension may prove to be "hasty".

It is thought unlikely by some observers that the general council will outlaw the NGA, still less encourage other unions to break the strike.

A more likely course, it is felt, is that today's meeting will advise the initiation of new discussions.

The *Financial Times* has been planning to republish the 60,000 copies of the Frankfort edition with the help of the National Union of Journalists.

The reaction of the chapel (union branch) will be tested after the present talks at the TUC. But national leaders said yesterday that they could not envisage any practical circumstances under which the edition would be republished.

The newspaper's management has been considering plans to produce the whole print run in Germany and fly it to Britain to be distributed by Sogat.

Turkish mother who lied hopes to stay

By Alan Hamilton

A Turkish mother of four children who entered Britain illegally eight years ago said yesterday that she hoped to be allowed to stay, in spite of her admission that she lied to Home Office immigration officials about the whereabouts of her husband.

Mrs Gulsten Sezer, who lives with her children, aged between six and 15, in Camden, north London, told *The Times* yesterday that she knew all along that her husband had returned to Britain after being deported as an illegal immigrant in 1981, although she denied that he had lived with her since his return.

When threatened with deportation herself earlier this month, she insisted to the immigration authorities that she had not seen her husband since his deportation.

Mr Selcuk Sezer, who was found by police after an anonymous tip-off working in a north London restaurant, was sent home to Turkey on Saturday.

"How could I tell the truth? My husband was here illegally, either I had to stop him or keep quiet", Mrs Sezer said. "I want to remain in this country, and educate my children here".

Mrs Sezer recently contested a Home Office deportation order on the ground of compassion for her children, she claimed that her husband was a violent man, that they had not lived together since his illegal return, and that she had started



Mrs Sezer: Denied having seen her husband.

divorce proceedings against him.

She last saw Mr Sezer last week, when immigration officials brought him to her house so that he could be positively identified.

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, is now reconsidering his decision to let Mrs Sezer stay in Britain, in view of her recent conduct.

Europeans reject UK TV system

By Clive Cookson Technology Correspondent

The British campaign to have its method of broadcasting television by satellite adopted as a European standard has failed. France and West Germany have rejected the C-MAC system, developed by the Independent Broadcasting Authority, which the BBC plans to use for direct broadcasting from the £30m Unisat satellite, (due for launch in 1986).

Mr Christian Schwartz-Schilling, the German Minister for Posts and telecommunications, came out against C-MAC at a recent meeting in Bonn with Mr Louis Mexandreu, his French opposite number. France's opposition was well known, but British government and industry representatives had hoped to win over Germany.

The technical committee of the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) recommended a standard based on C-MAC but France blocked its adoption by the full EBU. Almost everyone agrees that the IBA system would give excellent sound and picture quality - better than the PAL and SECAM systems now used for terrestrial TV broadcasts in Europe.

All existing television sets would have to be adapted for C-MAC. The French are prepared to sacrifice technical quality for a cheaper satellite standard based on PAL and SECAM, which are products of 1960s technology.

Although EBU technical staff will continue searching for a common European standard, the prospects of agreeing on an acceptable compromise are small. If there is no agreement, the present problem of viewing across frontiers with different colour systems will be repeated when direct satellite broadcasting becomes widespread.

The failure to agree on C-MAC as a European standard is also bad news for British manufacturers of broadcasting equipment.

EEC decides cost of Britain's puddings

By Patricia Clough

An emergency meeting of bureaucrats from the 10 EEC countries in Brussels today will decide the cost of Christmas puddings in Britain next Christmas.

They are to debate what to do about a levy on non-EEC sultanas and raisins which could turn a 50p Christmas pudding into a 55p one, and put up the price of fruit cake, mince and some biscuits. Insiders predict they will prolong the levy for another year at least.

The temporary levy was imposed last October, too late to affect last year's Christmas dinner, to protect the sultana producers of Greece, who had just entered the Community. On the face of it, this would seem a problem since Greece's entry also promptly landed the Community with another mountain, a 60,000-ton sultana mountain.

Many were sultanas which would normally have been exported to the Soviet Union and other eastern European countries which, struggling with their own economic crisis, could not afford them. But the

Councils 'not housing families'

Families are being broken up and children taken into care because local authorities are failing to do their legal duty and provide homes, according to the Shelter National Housing Aid Trust.

In 1981, 1,200 families asked for council accommodation because they were homeless, the trust says. But 52 per cent of them were refused help, Shelter claims, "despite the Homeless Person's Act which, it says, put a duty on councils to help those with children. Both the housing (Homeless Persons) Act of 1977 and the Children Act, 1978, contain provisions which are intended to prevent children being taken into care."

"It is worrying that some local authorities are not using their powers under these acts to prevent the use of care in these circumstances", Bob Widdowson, the organization's director says in *Housing Aid Facts and Figures*, published today.

Mr Widdowson adds that families are told they are not being given help because they are judged either not to be in priority need or to have made themselves intentionally homeless.

Shore calls for wider appeal

Continued from page 1

universal, income-related pensions, and it was an extraordinary omission from its policies that it had virtually nothing to say about the major grievances of those with occupational pensions which could not be transferred when jobs were changed or were not insured.

"It is a fact that the nation was far less heavily taxed under the 1974-79 Labour Government than it has been since", Mr Shore added. "Yet here again the message has not got home."

The argument among the leadership contestants about widening the franchise to all party members, which led to angry words last week between Mr Michael Foot and Mr Roy Hattersley, continued yesterday on radio.

Mr Neil Kinnock said on the BBC's *World At One* that the impression had been given that, until they had been persuaded otherwise, the party would vote where the election of leader and deputy leader could not be considered democratic - which plainly was not the case.

He said that on this question he himself had "a rather longer record than most other people", as in December 1980 he moved in the National Executive Committee that Labour should require local party management committees to "lay down procedures to enable individual members to express their preferences".

Asked about the "dream ticket" under which he and Mr Hattersley would work together as leader and deputy, Mr Kinnock said the phrase was invented by journalists who were now destroying it.

There was never a dream ticket, but he repeated he could work with anyone who would give priority to securing a Labour victory.

IRA bombs 'wrong building'

From Richard Ford Belfast

Police in Northern Ireland denied yesterday that they had intended using an hotel bombed by the Provisional IRA as temporary accommodation while a joint Army-police base is repaired.

Four bombs planted by masked men caused extensive damage to the Lake Glen Hotel in Belfast on Saturday night and afterwards an IRA statement said they bombed it because the hotel had been used to be used by the security forces. The hotel has been up for sale and is frequently used by Provisional Sinn Fein for press conferences.

In May a van bomb exploded 500 yards away outside Andersonstown army-police base, but police said it was utter rubbish that they had planned to use the hotel.

The IRA has denied reports that 12 Belfast men have fled south for fear of being named by Mr David Mackie aged 44, the "victim" of a punishment shooting two years ago who is now understood to be in police protective custody.

Checks on electricity costs urged

By Jonathan Davis

Some electricity boards appear markedly more successful than others in cutting costs and improving costs and improving efficiency, a report out today from the Electricity Consumers' Council says.

The administrative cost of supplying a unit of electricity in the Midlands Electricity Board area rose by 28.9 per cent in real terms in the seven years to April 1982. Yet during the same period the Eastern Electricity Board cut its administrative costs by 37.7 per cent in real terms.

The number of employees per 1000 consumers fell by 28.6 per cent in the South-Western area, while the cut in London and the North-West was only between 12 and 13 per cent. The council avoids saying the variations necessarily reflect degrees of efficiency.

Low paid 'need bill of rights'

By Our Labour Reporter

A new "bill of rights" is needed to protect the weakest workers, the Low Pay Unit says in a report published today. The Conservative Government has stopped long-standing legal procedures which guard the lowest paid against unscrupulous employers, the unit says.

Many workers in small firms have to wait two years before they can gain any protection against unfair dismissal.

The report declares that a bill of rights for the low paid should include an automatic entitlement to protection from unfair dismissal without the need for a minimum length of service; a right for workers to get their jobs back when a tribunal finds they have been unfairly dismissed; a new legal procedure for union recognition; better minimum standards for redundancy and a minimum wage.

Ambitious dogsbodies who could reach the Cabinet

By Philip Webster Political Reporter

Parliament is a month old and already a carefully chosen group of Conservative MPs have stepped on the first rung of a ladder of opportunity which could one day take them right up to the Cabinet.

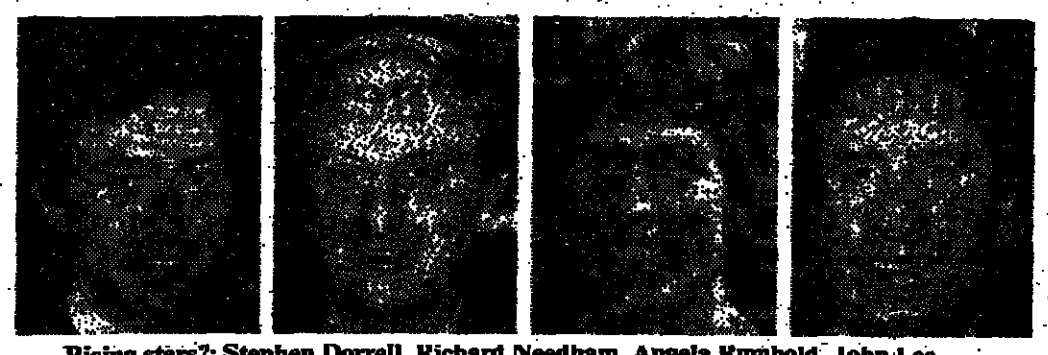
These are the parliamentary private secretaries, the men and women ministers appoint to assist them in their duties in the Commons, keep them informed of opinions on the backbenches, humour them, run errands, serve drinks.

The PPS, according to one MP who has just relinquished the post, is at best an aide-de-camp and at worst a dogsbody. He caters to his master's needs as a parliamentarian and party politician in the way that private secretaries look after him in his ministerial capacity.

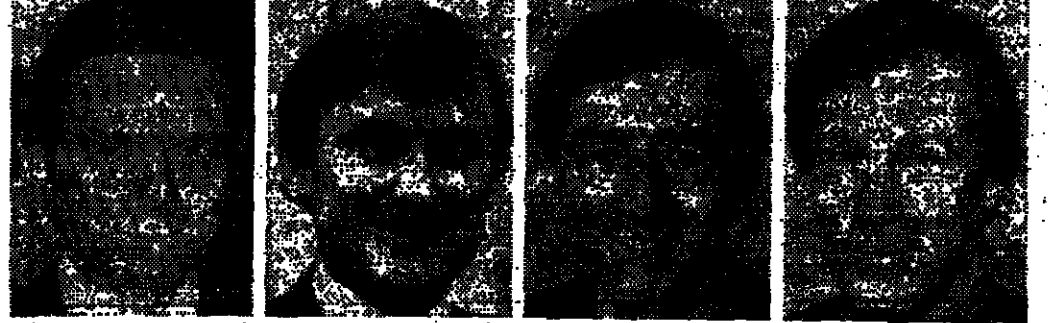
But whatever their misgivings, when the offer comes no MP who wants to get on can afford to refuse it. It can be a passport to nowhere and the sacrifice of independence can be great; but a failure to take the post would signify to the people who matter a lack of ambition, the MP concerned would normally not get a second chance.

The people who matter are the whips and the Prime Minister, who can exercise a veto on the appointments. The whips are the talent scouts and are credited with enormous powers of patronage by the MPs.

The Conservative whips keep a list of the MPs who have impressed with their performance in the Commons chamber, or in committee, with their diligence, their attendance and voting record. This names are at the disposal of ministers, who usually express personal preferences.



Rising stars?: Stephen Dorrell, Richard Needham, Angela Rumbold, John Lee...



...Mark Lennox-Boyd, Peter Lloyd, Peter Bottomley, Keith Hampson.

There is also, Conservative MPs suspect, a list of MPs who, whatever their abilities, may have given offence, by speaking out of turn, straying from the party line or, most heinous of all, rebelling against the Government. Requests by ministers for their services are not readily met. There are murmurs of "blackballing".

PPSs are expected to keep silent on their minister's area of responsibility, avoid most committee and support the Government when they speak on other issues; "constructive" criticism is just about permissible.

They are not paid a penny extra for their work but still form part of the so called "payroll vote" which is often mobilized, even on a free vote on issues like MPs' pay, when the Government wishes to hold firmly to a chosen line.

On such occasions a note goes out to ministers from the chief whip telling them to be present to vote and to make sure their aides are there as well. If the PPS rebels he has to go.

In return for what can be three or four confining and unrewarding years, particularly if the minister being served is below Cabinet rank, the PPS hopes to get the "call to government". Many are disappointed, but at least the MPs know that most of the members of the present Cabinet who entered Parliament when the Conservatives were in power

Rock on rates

Rock music workshops are being held throughout South Yorkshire by the Labour-controlled county council to prevent boredom and frustration among the unemployed.

The "rock-on-the-rates scheme" is part of a £100,000 project.

Irish visitor

Mr Peter Barry, the Irish Foreign Minister, begins a three-day trip to Britain today.

He will be visiting Liverpool, Birmingham and London, where he will meet Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mr James Prior to discuss Anglo-Irish relations.

Right of access

People should have a legal right of access on foot to all open country and common land, the Ramblers' Association urges in a report, which says the natural beauty of uplands and open country is being eroded.

Diesel jobs cut

A further 190 workers have volunteered for redundancy at the Perkins diesel engine company at Peterborough, bringing the number of jobs lost in the past two years to 1,708.

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17 youths killed in cliff plunge while fleeing disco gang

From Our Correspondent, Bodmin

Teenagers died when 11 from a cliff top on to a beach early yesterday fleeing from a gang of 17. Another youth had broken by a tree and was to safety.

Three had vaulted a 4ft-one wall expecting that it led them to a path of from the group of eight chasing them from a ledge and also a fourth. But the wall was only bet from the edge of the cliff over-looking the beach in Newquay.

Frazer Heral, aged 21, was the first to leap the wall. He fell into a thick shrub growing outwards from the cliff. The two following him fell over the wall. Miles Thomas, 17, and David Stevens, 18, vaulted further, out mid-air, and crashed to the below.

The fourth youth, Michael, aged 18, managed to vault with his hands on the top.

Four came from Mersey-side and were on a camping site on the outskirts of Newquay. Miles Thomas died instantly. David Stevens also lived in Laughton Roby, died two hours in hospital in Truro.

Heral, of Courthage Bowling Park, Huxton, killed to safety. He said as the Scots who got me. They were obviously shaken. They could see



Heral: shrub stopped his fall.

Armenian arms case

How secret services trapped a terrorist

By Richard Evans

July a brilliant undercover operation started by MI5, continued by the Special Branch, and completed by the Yard's anti-terrorist squad, prevented Zaven Bedros from a terrorist attack in London.

He recently recruited but a member of the Secret Service for the Liberation of Armenia, flew into Heathrow from Damascus on August 31, last year.

It was his first mission for the terrorist underground organisation which has killed 51 people, mostly senior Turkish diplomats, in an eight-year campaign to avenge the massacre of 1,300,000 Armenians by Ottoman Turks in 1915.

Bedros, aged 32, slipped through the airport's Terminal 1 immigration officials when he was a commercial salesman, in England to buy parts for Land-Rovers. A few hours after his arrival his movements were being watched.

The secret service network, often criticised, had already penetrated the Armenian network.

"It was a brilliant piece of work," one senior police officer said. "It is often said what a few deft fingers the security vice people are," he added. "It is a classic case of how active they have been."

Bedros, a Syrian-born ironmonger, was planning, so he said at his trial, a commando occupation of the Turkish Embassy. Four Secret Army Brigades, he claimed, were ready in Britain, and he was to lead the assault on the Belgrave Square target. If necessary, he is prepared to kill or die, "I am a suicide man", he told police.

An armed team of 20 officers from the Special Branch and the anti-terrorist squad, moved in to track his movements.

While the Special Branch officers were involved with surveillance, the anti-terrorist squad was ready to arrest Bedros.

Its officers did not have to wait long. During the early evening of September 9 Bedros was sitting idly on a car bonnet outside his hotel in Bayswater when he was summoned by a member of the hotel staff to take a telephone call. It was the message he had been waiting for.

Two hours later Bedros was seen walking back to his hotel, carrying an innocent-looking plastic shopping bag. But inside were the weapons he had been waiting for.

Bedros quickly took his armoury to his hotel room and then emerged on the street. Armed police officers moved in. Bedros ran but was quickly captured with a flying tackle by Det Chief Insp Hilton Cole.

In his hotel room the police found Soviet Fl anti-personnel fragmentation grenade and ignition set, a 7.62mm self-loading pistol, and 16 rounds of ammunition.

A disappointed Bedros later told detectives his arrest came four days before the embassy siege was due to take place.

An Armenian national council, to speak for the three million Armenians scattered across five continents was established yesterday by the second Armenian World Congress in Lausanne. Alan McGregor writes.

BBC contest criticized

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Teachers at some of Britain's leading music colleges have criticised the BBC of being "highly irresponsible" in staging The Cardiff Singer of the World competition, the final of which was televised last night.

In a letter to BBC Wales from Professor Lyndon van der Kamp, of the Royal College of Music on behalf of the head of singing at the Royal Academy, he expressed "profound disquiet" at the venture, which the BBC described as being open to singers of a minimum age of 18 on the threshold of their professional careers.

The letter, also signed by six other eminent musicians, claimed that singers aged 18 were not on the threshold of their careers and should not be exposed to the stresses and publicity that such a competition demanded.

But Mr Geraint Stanley Jones, controller of BBC Wales, said: "I believe they misunderstood the purpose of the competition which was to give an opportunity to singers who felt they needed it to compete at a high level."

The final of the competition, held at St David's Hall, was won by Karita Mattila, aged 23, of Finland.

One of the judges, Sir Geraint Evans, was adamant that the competition was a success.

He said: "There is nothing wrong in the competition. The danger lies in the exploitation that can follow."

A body of influential musicians is now formulating strong protests about the increasing number of music competitions.



Irish drinkers swallow massive price rise

If drinkers in the Irish Republic are seen to stagger today, the likeliest explanation is not the alcohol but the stiffest ever tax on drink that comes into effect today.

An extra two pence tax on a pint of Guinness is the seventh price increase in seven months and beer prices - up by 30 per cent in the period - are now among the highest in Europe.

The humble pint will now cost IRL1.09 in the cheapest of city bars, IRL1.20 (96p sterling) in the more plush lounges and as much as IRL1.55 (£1.27 sterling) in top grade hotels.

The increase, imposed in last week's Budget, means that tax now takes 58 per cent of the cost of a pint of Guinness, the highest tax level in the European Community.

Dubliners, as ever, are stoical about the imposition and have now come to look on rises as something inevitable and pre-ordained. This week-end they packed the city's bars, enjoying their final "pint of plain", as Guinness is known, at the old prices.

Brewers and distillers expect the increase to depress sales; spirits sales have taken a knock already from earlier rises and are showing a 20 per cent fall.

One Dublin barman, though, is welcoming the rise. Mr



Prices up but beer still goes down. Building workers (top) drinking at a Dublin public house. But Irish whiskey on an off-licence shelf is dearer than Scotch.

Gypsy site 'test case' opens today

By David Nicholson-Lord

The Department of the Environment is being taken to court today in an attempt to force it to ease the plight of 200 gypsies living on a site near central London, generally agreed to be unfit for habitation.

The High Court action, being taken by Mr Martin Ward, a resident on the Westway site in north Kensington, is being seen as a test case for the interpretation of the Caravan Sites Act of 1968, in particular the issue of whether ministers can be forced by court order to compel local authorities to provide gypsy sites if they have not been exempted.

The gypsies at Westway, which has been at the centre of a complicated legal battle for several years, face the prospect of eviction from the site or of having all mains services cut off, forcing them to leave. Their lawyers believe that the environment department is now considering seeking legal immunity from further public health prosecutions until lead pollution has been cleared up.

The two London boroughs responsible, Hammersmith and Kensington, both Conservative-controlled, were only prevented by an injunction last month from handing the site back to the Labour-controlled Greater London Council when the lease expired. Although it owns the land, the GLC says it is prevented by law from running sites for gypsies.

Hammersmith and Kensington dispute that, say the utilities would not cut off services if they abandoned the site and claim they can find nowhere else for the gypsies to live.

Gays told of festival Aids risk

From Our Correspondent Dunfermline

Scottish health experts are worried that the Edinburgh international festival next month may become a breeding ground for the spread of the mysterious disease acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (Aids).

Aids has already reached epidemic proportions among the male homosexual population in the US with 1,500 reported cases and many deaths. A large number of American homosexuals are expected to visit the festival.

The estimated 40,000 homosexuals in the Edinburgh area are being cautioned by the Scottish Homosexual Rights Group to be very careful about having sexual contact with the American visitors.

Doctors face VAT charges

Doctors travelling overseas to brief themselves on the latest medical techniques are facing an immediate 15 per cent increase in their conference fees because of a Customs and Excise decision to charge value added tax on large firms exhibiting their products in export markets.

"Symposia are very keenly priced, because it is recognized that many doctors, surgeons and so on have to take part if they are to keep abreast of the latest developments."

"We are charging only about £150 for those taking part in the International Hospital Federation conference next year in Nairobi, and £130 as a registration fee for members of the International Federation of Clinical Chemists in Cairo this year."

"On top of that, of course, they have to pay all their air fares and hotel costs - but they are not VAT rated."

"Between 400 and 500 people will be in Cairo, with about 60 from the UK. The British are the only ones having to pay VAT, because the Customs and Excise decision relates only to British-based foreign conference organizers."

Conference plea

Gay hoteliers at Scarborough, North Yorkshire, are to press the town council to allow the Campaign for Homosexual Equality to hold a conference at the resort, after three rejections in recent years.

Bargain houses

King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council is to offer 60 per cent discounts to some tenants when they buy their homes. A house valued at £15,000 can be bought for £6,000.

Litter drive

Only about 100 volunteers braved Saturday's bad weather to help clean up Holyrood Park, Edinburgh. About 2,000 had been expected after the Queen's recent comments on litter in the park.

Doubts on link in killing of girls

Police are now less certain that there is a link between the murders of Caroline Hogg, aged five, and Susan Maxwell, aged 11.

Mr Hector Clark, assistant chief constable of Northumbria, who is leading the inquiry into both deaths, said: "There are similarities but there are significant differences between the two cases."

Meanwhile, Interpol has traced Herr Fritz Witte, a West German tourist who stayed in a Portobello boarding house on the night Caroline Hogg, from Edinburgh, disappeared.

Detectives will fly out within the next few days to interview Herr Witte, who was found at his home in Witten, near Dortmund, only hours after his description was issued by the police.

Det Chief Supt Brian Cunningham said: "It is known that he spent three nights, including July 8 at the boarding house. He is one of the few people we have so far failed to interview."

He emphasized that at this stage the police simply wanted to eliminate Herr Witte from their inquiries.

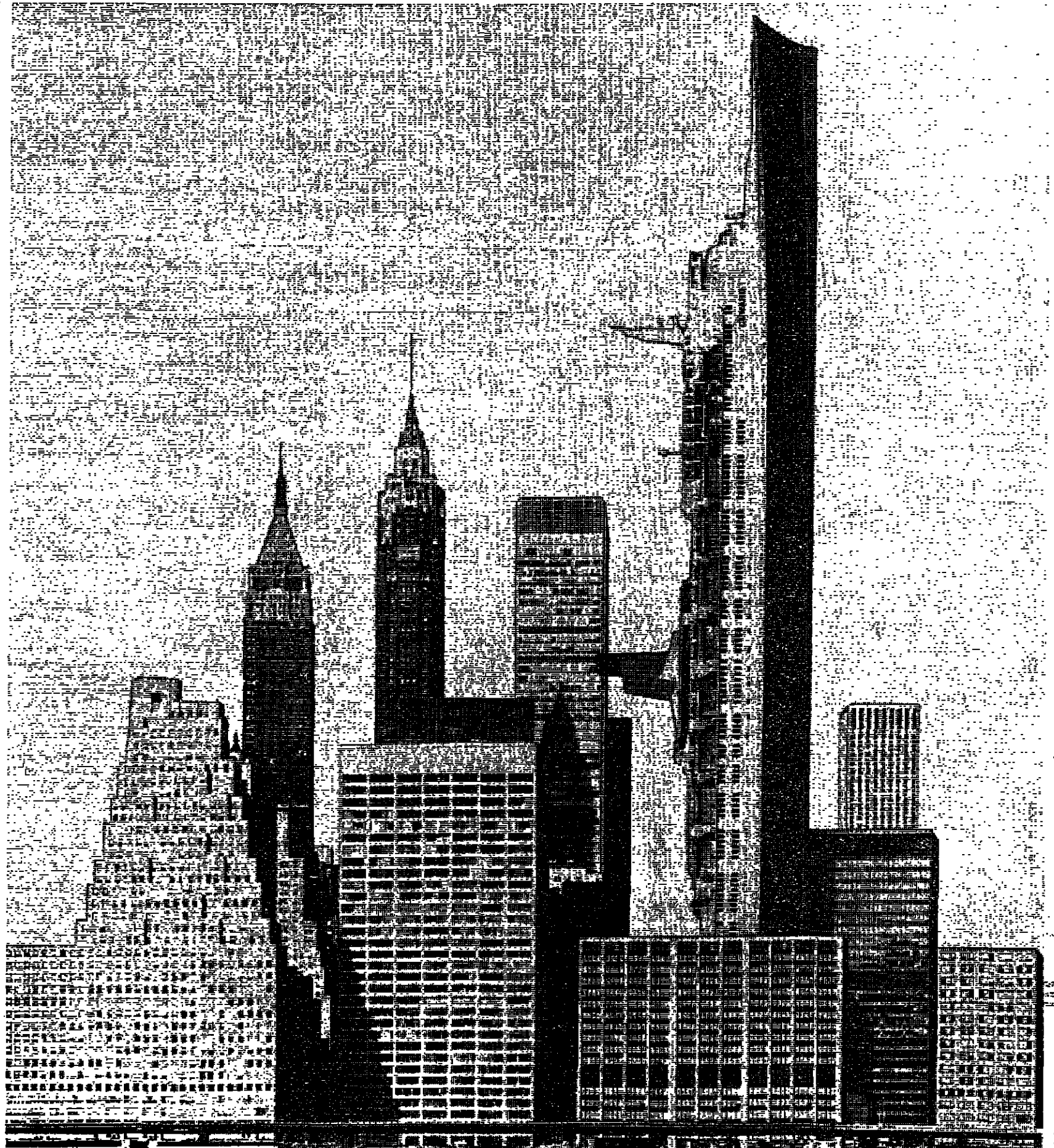
On Saturday police had appealed for a man who was seen in Portobello on the evening of July 8.

Asked about the similarities between Herr Witte's description and the man seen in Portobello, Mr Cunningham said: "We are not saying this is the man who was seen."

Of the deaths of the two schoolgirls, Mr Clark said: "It may well be we are looking for two different people."

Boy has typhoid

A schoolboy suffering from typhoid was making satisfactory progress yesterday in a Northampton hospital. Doctors believe his case is an isolated one, and are screening his family and friends.



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QUEEN ELIZABETH 2

Motorists respect police but despise traffic law 'lottery', report says

By Alan Hamilton

Many of Britain's 15 million motorists take a cynical view of the enforcement of traffic laws, regarding them as a punitive lottery concerned more with imposing penalties than improving road sense, according to a study conducted by the Police Foundation by Oxford University.

A friendly warning from a policeman is often more effective than court proceedings, the report concludes. Motorists see the penalties imposed by magistrates' courts as arbitrary and inconsistent, whereas police officers are generally well regarded, provided they strike the right attitude when approaching a motorist.

mate the risk of being caught, the chance of being detected for committing a motoring offence is put at only one in 7,600. The police and the public encounter each other on the road more than in any other area; the report estimates that well over one-third of all drivers have had an encounter with the police at some time. Many police chiefs regard traffic as a vital area of public relations and will, for example, refuse to sanction the full complement of traffic wardens in their areas for fear of worsening relations with the public.

Other areas where police and public conspire in speed limits; in some areas, particu-

SANCTIONS POLICED BY

	Men	Women	All drivers
Given verbal warning	42	53	44
Sent warning letter	4	2	4
Taken to court	41	23	38
No further action	4	5	4
Don't know/ still waiting/ refused	8	16	10

Source: R Griffiths et al, *Incidence and Effects of Police Action on Motoring Offences as Described by Drivers*, Transport & Road Research Laboratory, 1980.

larly in London, the police impose their own unwritten speed limits to keep the traffic moving, and drivers may have considerable leeway beyond the roadside speed signs.

At the same time, traffic police may be over-zealous. The report suggests that probationary officers are encouraged to pursue borderline cases because they are good training and a high rate of prosecutions is likely to further their careers.

Motorists interviewed for the report often spoke highly of police officers who had stopped them, remarking on their courtesy, professionalism, and discretion in knowing where a well-judged warning would be more effective than a report.

But the survey also notes that officers can also be unnecessarily offensive in their opening remarks when approaching an erring driver.

The issue of warnings to drivers varied widely between different police forces, from 3 per cent of stopped drivers in Norfolk to 24 per cent in Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and West Yorkshire.

Road Users and the Police (M. C. Dix and A. D. Layzell, Transport Studies Unit, University of Oxford. To be published by Croom Helm, £13.95 hardback and £6.95 paperback).

Benefits staff ordered to pay

By Pat Healy

Social Services Correspondent
In one of the most strongly worded letters ever issued by a government department, social security and unemployment benefit office managers have been told to take immediate action to ensure that unemployed claimants are no longer wrongly deprived of benefits.

The letter, issued last Wednesday to regional and local social security managers, reflects the anger and embarrassment of ministers at widespread blunders identified by the Social Security Policy Inspectorate. The letter was issued on the day that the government announced that it would, after all, take steps to repay benefit wrongly deducted from people who were dismissed or resigned their jobs.

Health and Social Security (DHSS) suggest that 56,000 people have been underpaid by up to £1.2m because of errors by social security staff.

Tomorrow the Commons is due to debate proposals to end the present "compassion clause" allowing 20 per cent of benefit to be deducted in cases of hardship, instead of the 40 per cent applied to people deliberately becoming unemployed. The letter indicates that ministers feel it would be more difficult to effect that change if they cannot reassure MPs that the rules are now being followed properly.

The letter says: "It is, of course, indefensible if existing procedures are operated incorrectly at a time when amending regulations reducing the criteria for the lower rate deduction are being processed by ministers."

It instructs managers to take steps to ensure that staff are familiar with the rules and apply them properly. Staff must be made aware that they must

not make a deduction "just to be on the safe side".

The letter adds: "When a voluntary unemployment decision is subsequently found to be incorrect, local officers must refund the arrears. Staff who fail to do so are illegally depriving claimants of benefit."

New training notes are being prepared to make sure that staff understand and apply the rules. Meanwhile, both the DHSS and the Department of Employment, whose local office managers have been sent a similar letter, have stopped destroying case papers after one year in the hope of being able to identify some of the people whose benefits were wrongly reduced.

But only a minority of the people affected will be found in that way, Mr Tony Lynes, a special adviser on social security to the last Labour Government, said yesterday. He pointed out that most people affected are now back in work and do not know that they had wrongly been underpaid benefit.

Naturalists fear for future of bird refuge

By Hugh Clayton

Environment Correspondent
Mudflats on the Tees estuary in Cleveland are at the centre of a conservation argument which could become as bitter as that about the Somerset Levels. The bird refuge on 400 acres of Seal Sands on the western side of the estuary are recognized officially in Britain as a site of special scientific interest.

They also make up one of fewer than 250 sites worldwide which are accepted as being wetlands of international importance for wildlife under the Ramsar convention of 1971. But naturalists fear that they are not being given enough protection against reclamation.

They are angry about a deal worked out at a meeting from which they were excluded. Local councils and the Tees and Hartlepool Port Authority were asked to the meeting by Mr William Waldegrave, a Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of the Environment.

Naturalists were worried about statutory powers which would enable the authority to start reclaiming the sands without consultation. The authority agreed at the meeting to submit any such proposal for planning approval, and so risk a veto by ministers.

The Nature Conservancy Council, the main wildlife "wango", decided in the light of that deal to reject appeals from naturalists to press the Government for a nature conservation order on the site. Such orders give ministers the toughest safeguards available under wildlife law, but are meant to be used only when important sites face immediate threats.

The council decided that the port authority's acceptance of a planning constraint meant that there was no immediate threat. But Friends of the Earth insisted that a conservation order was essential.

Mr Christopher Rose, the organization's countryside campaigner, said: "This new deal does not change the situation as far as nature conservation is concerned. Thousands of birds may perish because of Civil Service ineptitude and the minister's decision."

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds said the area should be declared a national nature reserve. Mr Ian Armstrong, the society's regional officer for northern England, said that it was not satisfied with the new deal.



Datuk Mokhtar Hashim, aged 41, former Culture, Youth and Sports Minister, being led away handcuffed to a policeman after the Malaysian Federal Court of Appeal confirmed the death sentence passed on him for the murder of a political rival.

The court acquitted Rahmat Satiman, aged 53, a former village headman condemned with him for the murder. Only a royal pardon now stands between Datuk Mokhtar and the gallows (M. G. G. Pillai writes from Kuala Lumpur).

Datuk Mokhtar and four others were charged with murdering Datuk Abdul Taha Talib, aged 49, the speaker of a state assembly, in April last year. One of the accused died before the trial and two were acquitted.

Datuk Mokhtar and Mr Satiman were sentenced to death in March after a 75-day trial, one of Malaysia's longest. Legal and political sources were unhappy that a procedure enacted initially to deal with offences under the Internal Security Act was used in the trial of Datuk Mokhtar. This restricts the rights of the accused.

Security conference anger Malta under attack by East and West at Madrid

From Harry Debellus, Madrid

Malta stuck to its position under a withering verbal cross-fire from East and West here yesterday, blocking agreement on a final document at the conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

The Soviet Union and the United States teamed up in the rhetorical bombardment aimed at convincing or obliging Mr Evarist Saliba, the Maltese delegate, to drop his loose demand for changes in the proposed final document to reflect Malta's plans for security in the Mediterranean.

In an unusual Sunday plenary session, scheduled like the one on Saturday in the hope of surmounting the impasse on this ninth day after the other 22 Helsinki nations reached agreement, Mr Anatoly Kovalyov, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, warned Mr Saliba that there was a growing gap between Malta and the other Helsinki nations.

He claimed that the Maltese representative was "distorting the question of consensus" and he demanded to know what made Mr Saliba think that the Maltese Government had a monopoly on the question of Mediterranean security.

Mr Edward Killham, the deputy chairman of the United States delegation, urged the Maltese representative to act with realism and responsibility. A French delegate accused Mr



Mr Saliba: Sticking to his guns.

Saliba of practicing a "destructive abuse" of the process of consensus.

Mr Saliba told the gathering he would not bother to inform his Government about events of the Sunday session, since he was under instructions to report only in the case of some change in the situation.

After the meeting, he remarked: "They are not just closing doors in my face. They are slamming them."

Malta, alone among the 35 participating nations, wants a mandate for a separate Mediterranean conference to be included in the final document, as well as certain other specific references to Mediterranean security as it is seen by the Maltese Government.

Canadians protest at missile tests

From John Best, Ottawa

Thousands of Canadians marched in cities across the country at the weekend in the protest against the Government's decision to allow the United States to test air-launched cruise missiles in north-western Canada.

Mr Gilles Lamontagne, the Defence Minister, vowed to stand firm in the face of the demonstrations.

Marches also took place in the United States, where small groups gathered in front of Canadian consulates. One group of 200 Canadians crossed into the United States from near Kingston, Ontario. Part of this group, about 50 people, began to march on Griffiss Air Force base, near Rome, New York, 120 miles away.

It is from Griffiss that B-52 bombers are expected to begin the test missions next winter. They will fly to northern Canada and launch the cruise on a south-easterly flight path, ending at a range on the Alberta-Saskatchewan border. The test weapons will be unarmed.

Among the cities where demonstrations took place were Halifax, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver. The biggest protests were in Vancouver and Toronto where about 4,000 people took part.

In Montreal, 300 of an estimated 1,000 who took part in the protest march staged a "die-in" at Atwater Park. They lay down for three minutes to symbolize the death toll from a nuclear war.

Mr Lamontagne, in a radio interview, said many of the demonstrators were "strictly anti-American" and some others were activists, "probably members of the Communist Party of something like that. I don't think they could make the Government reverse its decision."

Shock tactics for armoured riot-beater

By Rodney Cowton

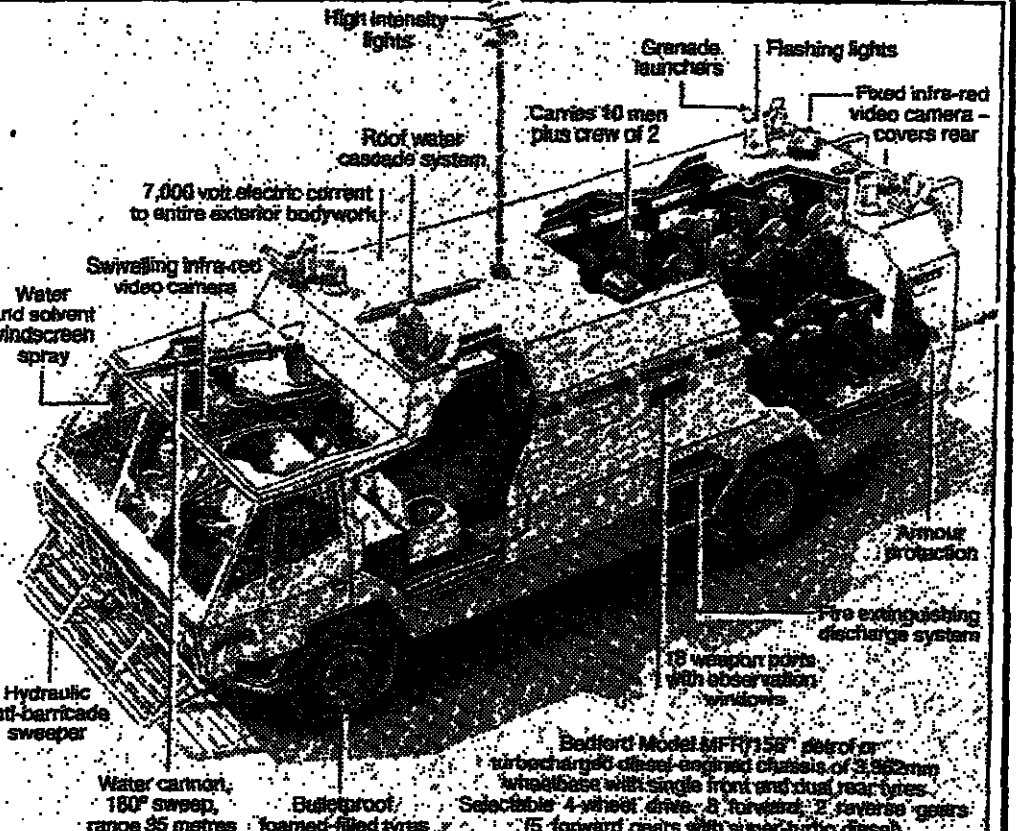
Defence Correspondent
A formidable new vehicle for controlling riots will soon go into production in Britain. It is being promoted in the Far East and South America, but not in Britain nor, at present, in Europe.

It will be equipped with an intimidating array of defensive and offensive systems, including:

- 16 grenade-launchers;
- 18 gun ports;
- 7,000-volt electrical charge running through the bodywork's external skin;
- High-pressure water cannon capable of knocking over a vehicle and also able to spray dye so that suspects can be identified;
- Searchlights and floodlights;
- Infra-red camera.

The vehicle is equipped with other facilities. The armoured bodywork is claimed to be waterproof and airtight and can be closed down, allowing the crew inside to survive for more than an hour using the air-conditioning and oxygen supplies. It has a chemical lavatory.

The windscreen-washers can dispense white spirit for removing paint or other materials thrown at it, and the windscreen-wipers are fitted with what are described as "heavy-duty household brushes", also for removing paint and other materials.



The bodywork fabrication will be carried out by Hampshire Transchoc of Southampton. The vehicle will be marketed by the AMAC Corporation, a British company based in London.

Mr Paul Latham, AMAC's marketing director, said: "It is not an aggressive vehicle essentially. It is designed to avoid people killing each other. It is intended to look and be frightening."

If objects were thrown at the vehicle, he said, it had various levels of defence, the most important being its armour protection and bullet-proof tyres.

Mr Latham said the 7,000-volt charge in the exterior of the bodywork, when switched on, would deliver a 2-amp shock to anyone touching it. This would be enough "for people to get a bit of a nasty

Clashes over flag leave 60 hurt in Basque town

From Our Correspondent Madrid

The secessionist Basque party Herri Batasuna was yesterday planning further demonstrations in Renteria, near San Sebastian, after clashes there over the flying of the Spanish flag had already resulted in about 60 injuries in three days. The town's annual fiesta was cancelled.

The party, which is the legalized political front organization of the outlawed terrorist group ETA also participated in an attempt to stage a similar demonstration on Saturday. However, police took special precautions, sealing off the town and checking on the movements of anyone who aroused their suspicions, in order to prevent the demonstration.

There were a few scuffles between small groups and policemen on Saturday, but for the most part the police action effectively stopped the protest.

Incidents in Renteria began last Thursday, when Basque separatists tried to tear down the red-and-yellow Spanish flag which was flying from a mast outside the town hall beside the red-white-and-green flag of the Basque country.

Ivory Coast leader visits Britain

By Henry Stanhope

Diplomatic Correspondent
The most acceptable face of black Africa arrives in Britain tomorrow for his first official visit for 21 years. It belongs to President Félix Houphouët-Boigny who, when the Ivory Coast won independence from France in 1960, looked like its most valuable asset.

He still does, which is why Western countries view his advance towards 80 (he is allegedly 77) with misgivings. It is the greatest success story of modern Africa now drawing to a close?

The country with which comparisons are usually made is Ghana. The Ivory Coast is much the same size and shape as its eastern neighbour and endures a similar climate. One difference at independence was that the Gold Coast was potentially rich while the Ivory Coast was potentially poor.

Architect of an African success story

By Henry Stanhope

Diplomatic Correspondent
up crops until the Ivory Coast became the world's leading exporter of coconuts and third biggest producer of coffee.

His need for the 50,000 French expatriates meant that he not only tolerated their presence but encouraged them to stay - and their number has actually grown. French is the official language and half a battalion of French marines are based near Abidjan airport, maintaining a low profile.

Aspiring young Ivorians have to rely upon merit to win jobs from Frenchmen, a principle which sometimes causes resentment. Mr Houphouët-Boigny rejects xenophobia and two million "guest workers", the majority of them from Upper Volta, remain in his country. Corruption, by African standards, is scant.

Strauss meets Honecker in political about-turn

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Prime Minister of Bavaria, yesterday had a private meeting with Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, at a hunting lodge near Bonn, where the meeting, rumoured for the past two weeks, comes after Herr Strauss's unexpected and controversial initiative in proposing a DM1,000m (about £250m) loan to East Germany and marks a political about-turn in relations between East and West Germany.

Herr Strauss was travelling with his wife and son through East Germany after making a private visit to Poland, where he also had talks with Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Primate. Herr Strauss and his family were invited to have lunch with Herr Honecker at Werbellinsee, where the East German leader has traditionally received West German politicians, including Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic leader, who visited earlier this year.

The official East German news agency, ADN, which has strongly criticized Herr Strauss in the past, announced the meeting yesterday in a five-line dispatch. Several West German journalists based in East Berlin were taken by bus to the hunting lodge, but so far no details of the talks have emerged.

Finance firms in talks to save Scots paper

Agents for a proposed consortium of financial institutions will spend today and tomorrow in talks aimed at saving the Sunday Standard newspaper, which is due to close next week.

The talks in Glasgow with the newspaper's publishers, Lomro-owned George Outram company, follow an examination of the newspaper's books by Macdonald Orr, the Edinburgh financial consultant.

The consultants have been commissioned to do the study by Parsons and Company, the Glasgow stockbrokers. Scottish financial circles are believed to be showing considerable interest.

The move, if successful, would safeguard most of the 38 journalists' jobs at risk. A decision is expected within a few days.

Listed 1930s church faces demolition

By Our Environment Correspondent

A 50-year-old church in Brighton may soon be demolished despite protests that it is a sound structure of great architectural value. St Wilfrid's is threatened by Sir John Betjeman to be "about the best thirteenth century church there is". It carries an official listing of grade two, starred, the highest rating of historic interest that can be given to a twentieth century building.

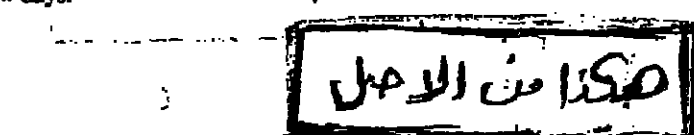
But churches are outside normal historic building controls, and St Wilfrid's is reaching the end of the three-year period during which officers of alternative uses are invited after a declaration of redundancy. One reason for declaring the church redundant in 1980 was because some of the roofs had

Etruscan wreck damaged by looters

By Our Archaeology Correspondent

Looters have damaged an Etruscan shipwreck off the coast of Italy in the middle of excavations by a British-Italian team. Corinthian vases from southern Greece, dating to about 600 BC and worth a large amount on the art market, have been stolen.

The looters used powerful suction equipment to strip deposits from round the vases, and left what Mr Michael Mennum Bound, the project's director, described as "an enormous bomb crater". Three men were detained on the island of Giglio, south of Elba, where the wreck is located. The Giglio wreck is one of the earliest ships known, exceeded in age only by the "royal barge" of the Pharaoh Cheops.



Malta under
by East
West at M

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Zoom Reduction/Enlargement: stepless reduction or enlargement that allows you to choose the exact image area you require.

User-set Reduction/Enlargement: where you can preset a number of different magnification ratios to suit your specific needs.

Factory-set Reduction/Enlargement: where the most commonly-used magnification ratios are preset by the manufacturer: eg. A3 reduction to A4, A5 enlargement to A4, etc.

Fully-integrated System Design: where the copier is designed to accept such "intelligent" accessories as a document feeder and sorter in order to allow full copy processing capability.

Automatic Document Feeder: where many originals can be automatically processed by the copier.

Semi-automatic Document Feeder: where originals are fed in individually by hand for copying with automatic sorting if required.

Automatic Sorter: fully-integrated sorting or stacking of copy sets into individual "bins" for easier handling.

Multiple-choice Cassette System: where more than one paper cassette is used in order to give a choice of copy sizes.

Variable Exposure Control: lets you lighten or darken the image density as required.

LED Exposure Display: provides fast visual check on exposure setting.

Universal Cassette System: where one cassette can be used to hold many different paper sizes.

Manual Feed Table: permits easy copying on both sides of the copy paper or on to other materials such as card, overhead film, labels, etc.

Automatic Self-monitoring: gives continuous feedback on all aspects of the copier condition.

Alphabetical/Numerical Condition Indicator: quickly pinpoints trouble spots for rapid servicing.

Micro-processor Control: this is where the copy process is controlled through micro-processors.

Flat Paper Feed Path: helps to avoid paper jams — allows easier clearing should a jam occur.

Copy Direction Indicator: tells you in which direction to set the original — horizontally or vertically — eliminates copy errors caused by incorrect placement.

Cartridge Toner Supply: fast, easy mounting of toner supply with no smudging of fingers, paper or machine.

Multiple-copying Preset: an electronically-controlled preset "memory" allowing up to 99 consecutive copies to be made.

Automatic Image Density Control: continuous monitoring of the originals with automatic measurement and control of the toner supply in order to ensure a stable image density.

Total Check: a pushbutton-activated electronic display giving the total number of copies made.

Mechanical Copy Counter: automatically records the total number and size of copies made.

Paper-size Indicator: visual indication of the selected copy size.

Automatic Page Sequencing: where the integrated feeder automatically stacks the copied originals face-up and in the correct order.

Dual-body Design: where the upper half of the copier hinges upwards to give easier access for servicing and repair.

Dual-hinged Original Cover: fixes any original firmly to the platen including 3D objects such as books or bound documents.

Energy-saving Position: when the copier shuts off between copying operations with immediate warm-up or saves power during "stand-by."

Original Leftover Warning: an audible signal that activates when an original has been left in the copier beyond a certain time period (usually about 10 secs.).

Electronic Paper-selection: allows you to switch between different cassettes at the touch of a button.

Multi-copy Display: provides a visual readout of the number of copies ordered with automatic count-down to the final copy.

Interrupt Mode: lets the operator interrupt a multiple copy run in order to make one-off copies.

Clear/Stop Control: allows the operator to cancel a multiple copy run or to reset copy mode back to zero in case of error.

Micro-Toning System: a developing process based on an exceptionally fine-grained micro carrier and even-grained micro-toner for outstanding copy contrast.

Input Retention "Memory": where the input copy ordering information is electronically memorised for automatic recall in case of misfeeds or other stoppages.

Toner Recycling: where excess toner is automatically separated and recycled for future use.

Auto-reset: where automatic functions return to their original state within 60 seconds of operation on the manual setting, thereby helping to avoid wasted copies.

Multi-purpose Print Button: where the Print button also collects and disseminates operating condition information by means of colours or symbols or both.

Edge-to-edge Copying: where the image fills the copy from edge-to-edge with no annoying cut-off.

Dry Toner Developing: where the developing system uses a "clean" dry toner powder as opposed to less stable liquid alternative.

One-to-one A3 Copying: the ability to accept and copy A3 originals directly on to A3-sized copy paper.

Misfeed Monitoring and Display: automatic identification of a paper misfeed with a simultaneous visual warning signal.

Single-belt Design: leaves no belt mark on copies when operating with a document feeder during reduction mode.

Fixed-platen Design: where the scanner itself moves so that the platen remains stationary.

Fierce fighting in Kurdish mountains as Iraqis resist Iranian offensive

Tehran (Reuters) - Iran said yesterday its forces had repulsed an Iraqi counter attack in the Kurdish mountains of northern Iraq, where it launched a big offensive on Saturday.

The news agency Irna said Iranian troops beat back the Iraqi attack in a two-hour battle on Saturday night, killing more than 100 Iraqi soldiers and wounding at least 150.

In Baghdad a military spokesman said fierce fighting was still raging in the area early yesterday and Iraqi troops had killed more than 1,400 Iraqis.

Before news of the Iraqi counter-attack reached Tehran, official Iranian communiques said Iran had achieved the main objectives of the offensive, the first big action in the 34-month Gulf war since battles farther south in April.

The communiques said that after a day of fighting Iranian forces had captured a military base at Haj Omran, four miles inside Iraq. Iran says the base has supplied Kurdish rebels in Iraq for the past three years.

The communiques said the Iraqis had also taken the King Mountain heights, which overlook Haj Omran from altitudes of up to 3,500 ft. They said the heights had been a base for Iraqi artillery attacks on Iranian border villages.

Iran's report on the counter-attack gave few details of the fighting, except to say there had been intense artillery duels.

Tehran Radio later quoted a military communique as saying Iranian troops were reinforcing their positions in newly occupied Iraqi territory and were shelling Iraqi lines.

The communique said the Iraqis now controlled nine miles of territory from the border along the route towards the Iraqi town of Rawandiz.

Tehran Radio also quoted Mr Mir Hossein Mousavi, the Prime Minister, as saying a number of Iranian Kurdish rebels had been captured during the offensive.

Mr Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, Speaker of the Parliament, said yesterday Iranian dissidents, including supporters of the late Shah, the outlawed Mujahedin-E-Khalq guerrillas, communists, and Kurdish rebels, had fought beside Iraqi regular troops in the latest battles.

Iran also quoted him as saying the Iranian offensive had been mounted by a joint force, including regular troops, paramilitary Revolutionary Guards, "mobilization corps" volunteers, Iraqi dissidents and Kurds.

The mountain region where the fighting is taking place is a sensitive area for both Iran and Iraq because it is the home of Kurdish tribal groups which have fought the central governments in Tehran and Baghdad for many years.

● BAGHDAD: An Iraqi military spokesman said three Iranian infantry battalions, a mechanized battalion and two commando battalions had wiped out a huge quantity of Iranian weapons and ammunition were also destroyed, he said.

The spokesman did not give Iraqi casualties, which Iran put on Saturday night at more than 3,600 killed or wounded. He said scores of Kurdish rebels fighting with the Iraqis, had been killed.

An Iraqi communique issued on Saturday said groups of Kurds were fighting on both sides in the battle.



Looking ahead: An Israeli boy peers through the sights of a machine-gun mounted on a tank at a military exhibition in Tel Aviv.

Why Israeli digs are becoming battlefields

Jerusalem

Archaeology in the Holy Land is under threat. A violent campaign of mass rallies and political pressure has been mounted by the militant ultra-orthodox community, including many Zionist zealots who refuse to recognize the state of Israel.

Today the ultra-orthodox Agudat Israel Party - whose supporters fight for the survival of the ruling Likud coalition - plans to take action to prevent the archaeological law. The Knesset which expects to pass the law would seriously hamper digging by prohibiting excavations at any site where the rabbinical authorities believe there might be a Jewish grave.

Many Israelis see the proposed legislation as another attempt to enforce orthodox religious practices on a country where divisions between the secular and religious communities are becoming increasingly bitter. At present the Ministry of Education licenses archaeological work.

The respected Israel Exploration Society has launched a fierce campaign against the amendment, which it claims is phrased "in the most extreme terms". Professor Abraham Biran, a member, has called on Parliament not to bow to what he described as "coalition blackmail by a minority".

The campaign to bring digs under the supervision of the religious authorities is being backed by extra-parliamentary pressure, which has included the desecration of the graves of one of the country's most distinguished archaeologists, Professor Eliezer Saksuk and his wife.

The gravestone of the professor - whose archaeological son, Mr Yigael Yadin, supervised the excavations at Masada - was smashed before dawn on Friday and drenched with graffiti. Two weeks earlier, a similar assault by zealots was made on the grave of Mr Eliezer Ben-Yehuda, the famous lexicographer.

Over the past fortnight, Jerusalem has experienced the worst rioting of the year with mass protests organized by religious extremists against continued digging at the famous City of David site, which they claim contains a medieval Jewish cemetery.

In Mea Sharim, the overcrowded ultra-orthodox neighbourhood near the city centre, Hebrew posters were being stuck on walls yesterday announcing another mass protest this morning.

Some of Mr Reagan's conservative supporters criticized Mr Clark for appointing Mr McFarlane as his deputy (which title he will retain). Though some commentators consider him a hardliner in dealings with Moscow Mr McFarlane also has the reputation of being one of the more moderating influences in the White House on foreign policy and arms control.

He told reporters that he had undertaken the new assignment with "a deep sense of conviction" that it "is incumbent on the United States to do everything we possibly can, first, to bring peace to Lebanon" and then, to restore peace to the entire Middle East.

Pakistani to command Zimbabwe Air Force

Rome (Reuters) - Air Vice-Marshal Asim Daudpota of Pakistan has been appointed commander of the Zimbabwe Air Force. A government spokesman said on Saturday he had been given air marshal's rank and would assume his duties immediately. He replaces Air Marshal Norman Walsh a white Zimbabwean, who retired last May.

Diplomatic sources said Air Marshal Daudpota had been assigned to Zimbabwe as part of a Pakistani assistance deal for the Air Force. They believed that Pakistan would supply about 30 trained men, including pilots, technicians and administrators.

21 killed in crashes

Paris (AFP, AP) - Nine people were killed yesterday when two cars collided head-on in south-west Paris. A tenth person was seriously injured.

In West Germany, 12 people died in two air crashes. A turboprop carrying eight people crashed into the North Sea off the island of Borkum and four people died when a Cessna crashed in the Bavarian town of Neumarkt.

Polish release

War (Reuters) - Polish authorities yesterday began a programme to release political prisoners under the limited amnesty marking the end of martial law. A Justice Ministry official said.

Craxi consults

Rome - Signor Bettino Craxi, the Socialist Italian Prime Minister-designate, expects to complete consultations this week with other political party leaders to form a government by mid-August.

PC shoots 23

Delhi (Reuters) - A police constable went berserk at a temple in central India, shooting dead 23 people and wounding 10 before he was killed by a police patrol.

Zia's plea

Islamabad (Reuters) - President Zia ul-Haq said the Soviet Union should be helped to end its military presence in Afghanistan. He said Pakistan took Moscow's assurances about a willingness to withdraw its estimated 105,000 troops at face value.

Sixth appeal

Castelgandolfo (AFP) - The Pope made his sixth appeal for the daughter of a Vatican employee, believed held by kidnappers to win the release from prison of Mehmet Ali Agca, who tried to kill the Pope in 1981.

Muslims held

Cairo (Reuters) - Egyptian security police have arrested 25 members of a Muslim extremist group on charges of plotting to overthrow the Government by force, the semi-official daily *Al-Ahram* reported.

Ceausescu pact

Nairobi (AFP) - President Ceausescu of Romania signed an economic cooperation pact with Somalia during his weekend visit to the pre-Western country. He joust communique called for increased exchanges of Somali and Romanian party officials.

Korchnoi move

Geneva (AP) - Victor Korchnoi, the chess grandmaster, has filed for divorce from his wife Bela a year after Russia allowed her and his family to join him in Swiss exile, his manager said.

Peruvian toll

Lima (Reuters) - Left-wing guerrillas have killed 26 peasants in four incidents in Peru's Andean province of Ayacucho in the past week, the provincial military command said yesterday.

US denies hindering peace move

From John Carlin, Mexico City

President Reagan's special Central American envoy, Mr Richard Stone, said in Panama at the weekend that the United States was not intervening in the peace initiative launched by the Contadora Group, but was giving it moral support.

He said this in answer to a reporter who asked if conciliatory gestures coming from Washington in the last few days were a smokescreen for its real purpose in Central America, aggression against Nicaragua.

The envoy was speaking on the third leg of a Latin American tour on which he is discussing Central American peace proposals put forward a week ago in Cancun, Mexico, by the presidents of the countries in the Contadora Group - Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama.

In Panama City, Mr Stone met President Ricardo de la Esparriella and other leaders. Nothing has been given away on the subjects discussed, but comments by Señor Juan José Amado, Panama's Foreign Minister, indicate there might have been a certain friction between Mr Reagan's envoy and Panamanian officials.

In an interview, Señor Amado said the recent decision by Washington to send warships to Central America's west coast was ill-timed.

Officials in Colombia and Venezuela, the next countries Mr Stone plans to visit, echoed Señor Amado's words, reflecting the hostility in the Latin American press to what is seen as a contradiction between Mr Stone's apparent peace mission, the conciliatory statements he is making, and Washington's provocative actions.

Freed dogs of war soon fall out

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The six "dogs of war", pardoned by President Albert René and deported from the Seychelles, arrived back in South Africa this weekend snarling at each other. They said they believed one of them would have "stopped at nothing" to save his own skin, even in exchange for the lives of his fellow prisoners.

Mr Bernard Carey, a Briton aged 40, who was one of four of the captives sentenced to death, said he blamed this unnamed man for telling the Seychelles authorities he was second-in-command of the "Froth Blowers" raiding party led by Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare in November, 1981, in an abortive attempt to oust President René.

Mr Carey, a "professional adventurer" who with Mr Roger England, aged 27, a former paratrooper and fellow Briton has been given a permit to stay in South Africa for 14 days, claimed: "Because of this I suffered a terrible amount of punishment and ended up in hospital very badly beaten."

Two of the other freed mercenaries, Mr Jeremiah Puren, aged 59, a second-hand car dealer from Durban, and Mr Roger Sims, who is Colonel Hoare's brother-in-law, also spoke of one of their number as "a hated man".

The six arrived at Jan Smuts airport, near Johannesburg, on board a British Airways airliner on Saturday to an ecstatic and excited welcome from a large crowd of relatives and friends. Later, when Mr Puren and Mr Carey reached Durban, they were cheered at the airport - where Colonel Hoare and the rest of the "Froth Blowers" landed in a hijacked Air India Boeing after their escape from the Seychelles - like returning heroes.

Colonel Hoare is serving a 10-year prison sentence for the hijack, but 34 other mercenaries, who were given the maximum five-year sentence under South Africa's anti-hijacking Air offences Act, were freed conditionally after six months.

Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, indicated this weekend that the South African authorities had no further interest in the case. "I am finished with the Seychelles affair," he said.

The six freed men all hinted they knew more about who was behind the bungled coup than yet been revealed. Mr Puren, said the plot to overthrow President René and install Mr James Mancham - ousted in a bloodless coup in 1977 - was first suggested in 1979 by Seychelles exiles.

It was to be backed by Middle East business interests

● VICTORIA: The Seychelles Government has announced that elections to the one-party National Assembly will be held. The last assembly's term expired last month, Leslie Plummer writes. The Seychelles People's Progressive Party is the country's sole political party, with branches choosing Assembly members.

Man in the news Habib's imperturbable heir

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Mr Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's new Middle East peace envoy, is a strong and silent man - a former Marine Corps colonel who exudes confidence and quiet charm. Under fire he would be imperturbable.

He is also publicity-shy. Though the politically moderate and soft-spoken Mr McFarlane is a power in the President's National Security Council, his name and photographs have seldom appeared in the press.

Hitherto he has met journalists mainly to conduct background briefings on big international, security and arms control issues. It was made clear that he was only to be referred to as "a high administration official".

So Mr McFarlane, aged 46, who is deputy to Mr William Clark, the President's National Security Adviser, remains the "quintessential staff man".

He is one of the main shapers of the Administration's foreign and national security policies, but very much behind the scenes, working long hours in the White House. He shies from taking credit.

Mr McFarlane was born on July 12, 1937. He graduated from the US Naval Academy in 1959 with a degree in electrical engineering. He also studied international relations at the Institut des Hautes Etudes in Geneva. He and his wife, Jondra, have three children.

Mr McFarlane, a six-footer, resigned from the Marines in 1979 after a 24-year military career.

Before becoming a presidential aide, he was a counsellor at the State Department for a year. He was on the staff of the

Senate armed services committee from 1979 to 1981.

Between 1973 and 1975, Mr McFarlane was assistant to Dr Henry Kissinger, and to General Brent Scowcroft at the National Security Council. He then served as a special assistant for national security affairs under President Ford.

The personalities of the reserved Mr McFarlane and the effusive Mr Philip Habib, whom he succeeds, are strikingly different. Mr Habib, the former distinguished career diplomat, is gregarious, full of Johnsonian wit.

Mr McFarlane, whose nickname is Bud, weighs each word carefully and talks slowly. But, unlike many military officers, he does not bark orders. He is patient and often disarms a reporter by saying: "that is a very good question." Then, in his most methodical way, he sets out to answer it in detail. He does not talk down to people; he is not an intellectual snob.

General Scowcroft nearly summed up Mr McFarlane's personality: "Bud is very smart, very thoughtful, very loyal, keeps his own counsel and avoids publicity."

Mr Habib, of Lebanese extraction, was at home in the Middle East, and, right now, Mr McFarlane will also be at home in Beirut. He will be among the 1,200 Marines in the United States contingent, which, with troops from France, Italy and Britain, forms the multinational peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

He is a Vietnam veteran, so he will take the dangers of factional fighting and shelling in Lebanon in his stride.

Politically too, Mr McFarlane is not without Middle East experience: in 1981 Mr Alexander Haig, then Secretary of State, sent him to Israel for delicate private talks with Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister.

Mr Haig also used Mr McFarlane to develop a set of strategic options for dealing with Libya and Central America.

Some of Mr Reagan's conservative supporters criticized Mr Clark for appointing Mr McFarlane as his deputy (which title he will retain). Though some commentators consider him a hardliner in dealings with Moscow Mr McFarlane also has the reputation of being one of the more moderating influences in the White House on foreign policy and arms control.

He told reporters that he had undertaken the new assignment with "a deep sense of conviction" that it "is incumbent on the United States to do everything we possibly can, first, to bring peace to Lebanon" and then, to restore peace to the entire Middle East.



McFarlane: Policy-shaper

US environment official cleared at contempt trial

Washington (Reuters) - Miss Rita Lavelle, a former Environmental Protection Agency official, was found not guilty at the weekend of contempt of Congress for failing to obey a subpoena to testify before a congressional subcommittee.

The 12-member jury deliberated for 90 minutes on Friday before delivering the surprise verdict. Miss Lavelle, aged 35, who headed the agency's toxic waste clean-up programme until she was dismissed by President Reagan in February, was cited for contempt of Congress for refusing to appear on March 21 before a House of Representatives subcommittee.

The subcommittee was one of several investigating the agency's handling of a \$1.6 billion (\$1 billion) "superfund" allocated by Congress for the clean-up of toxic waste sites. Miss Lavelle was cleared after a two-day trial.



Love-all: Tennis stars John McEnroe and Vitas Gerulaitis harmonious at a New York charity concert on Saturday night.

11 killed by rebels in Uganda

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

In the latest wave of killings in Uganda, 11 people were hacked to death at the Namalere agricultural research station, near here, by men described by the Government as bandits, its term for anti-Government guerrillas.

Radio Uganda said five of them were killed with axes, knives and other weapons in the officers' club at the station, while the others were attacked in houses nearby. The radio said some villagers were also killed in the same raid. The area is close to one where a similar attack was carried out a few weeks ago.

In the Luwero district, a few miles further north, two opposition MPs - Mr Kizamba Mugerwa and Mr Jol Senteza - have been arrested for allegedly cooperating with guerrillas.

PLO executive summons emergency session

Tunis (AFP, Reuters) - The Palestine Liberation Organization's executive committee yesterday called for the normalization of relations between Syria and the PLO.

The executive committee said after meeting on Friday and Saturday with Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader, in the chair, that an emergency special session of the Palestinian Central Council would be called.

The call came amid reports of a fresh outbreak of fighting between Fatah factions in the Bekaa Valley, in eastern Lebanon.

The Central Council is the intermediary body between the executive committee and the Palestinian National Council, or parliament.

The Central Council meeting, the first since the rebellion by dissident Fatah officers, is likely to be held before the end of the month.

Yesterday M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, arrived here for a surprise 24-hour visit and met Mr Arafat.

The meeting was part of a fact-finding mission on Middle East issues Mr Cheysson began earlier this month when he went to Syria, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel.

His talks with Mr Arafat were aimed at keeping France informed on latest developments; but did not herald a French mediation attempt to solve Syrian-Palestinian differences, diplomatic sources said.

The meeting took place at the home of Mr Hakam Belaoui, representative in Tunisia, at La Marsa, near Tunis.

M Cheysson, who later left for Algeria, also met Mr Beji Caid Essebsi, the Tunisian Foreign Minister, and Mr C. Hedil Klibi, the Arab League Secretary-General, who is going to Damascus on a mediation mission as a member of the Arab conciliation committee.

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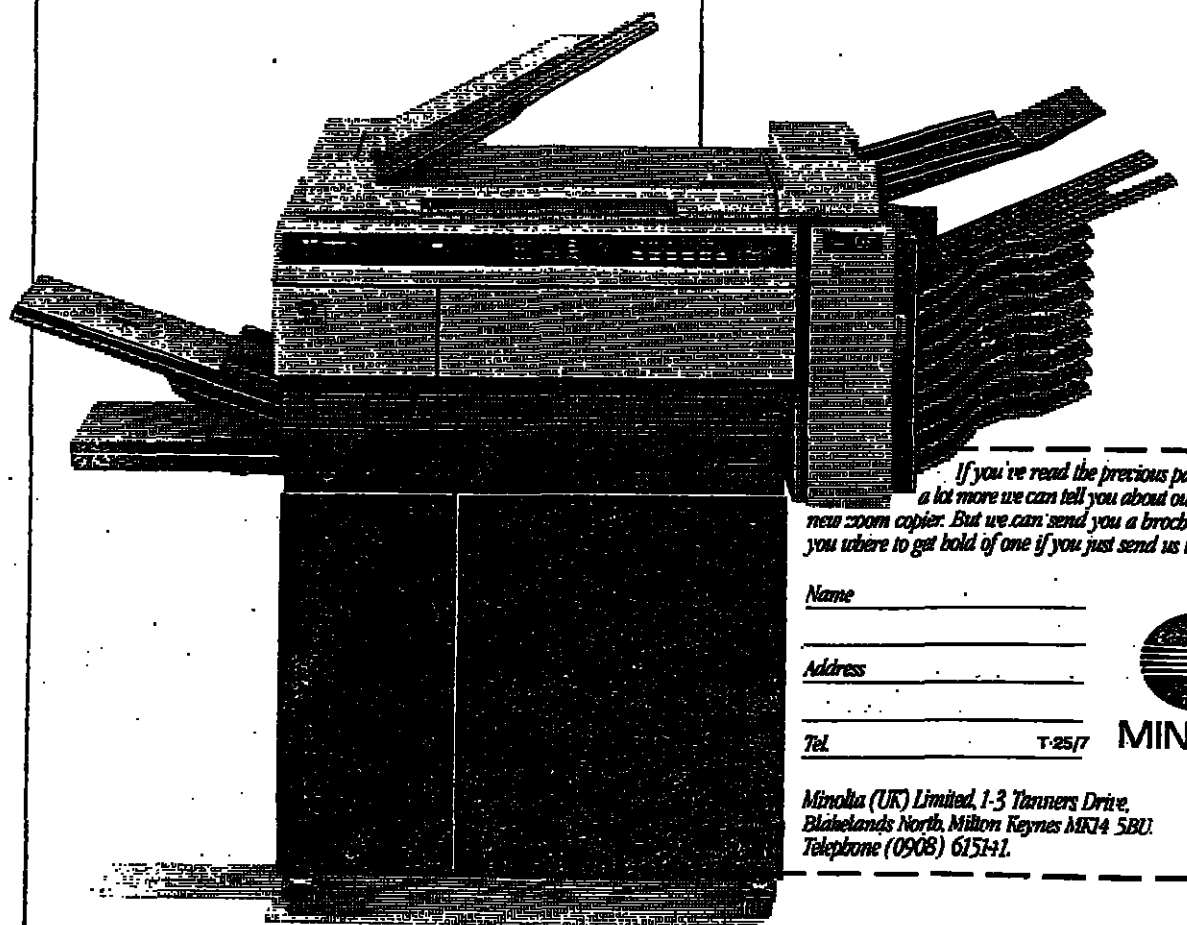
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Fight for national interest in EEC switches to quotas of fish and steel

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Two more difficult and probably angry meetings of the EEC's Council of Ministers are scheduled to start today in Brussels. This time the arguments are over fish and steel, as last week they were over money.

Last week every member of the Community fought to protect its own vested cash interests. Today and tomorrow they will fight just as hard to protect their quotas of fish and steel. Everybody wants a larger slice of the cake because the size of the cake is shrinking.

Britain was not surprised last week when it was voted down over the size of its cash rebate. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, went out of his way two days before the budget council started, to warn ministers against any move to tinker with the agreed amounts. He would have done so only if he felt the rebate was in danger.

The whole incident has soured relations inside the Community at a time when the spirit of compromise is desperately needed if the EEC is to survive as an effective organization capable of protecting its interests in the world.

Good will, despite all the good intentions voiced at

summit meetings, seems to be totally lacking. The very day after the Stuttgart summit agreed that more had to be done to open internal frontiers and create a real common market, a special council met and agreed nothing on this very point.

Last week foreign ministers discussed again how to reshape the Community's regional fund and again they agreed on nothing. The number of cases before the European Court for breaking obligations by member states is increasing.

The outlook for the two councils today is extremely pessimistic. All in all, it seems that just as the argument in Britain about Community membership ought to be dead and buried, the question arises as to whether member states care enough about the Community to want it to continue any more.

The argument over the British budget contribution has coincided with the time when the Community for a variety of reasons is running out of funds and ideas. The fact that Britain insists on paying a smaller share of the running expenses does contribute to the financial crisis. But what it is showing up in a stark profile is the fact that any

country's commitment to the European ideal varies in direct relationship to the amount of money, in cash or trade terms, it receives from EEC membership.

Last week M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, said Britain was the only EEC member state yet to join the Community. He was quite right in that Britain does not want to be a member of the kind of Community where farmers do well at the expense of everyone else, and at the expense of good relations with the United States and the developing world.

The EEC has a tiny budget equivalent to no more than 2 per cent of the total domestic budget of all the member states. That is enough money to run a city of about three million people and the funds are administered with a staff of no more than are employed by Lambeth Council, a borough of London. With these limited resources a Community has been created with a meaning to the outside world, which is far more important than member states themselves seem to place on it at the moment.

Business news, page 15



Back on board: The Greenpeace protesters back in their ship Rainbow Warrior after being held by the Russians. From left, Jim Henry, Chris Cook, Ron Precious, Nancy Foote, David Rinehart, Pat Derron and Barbara Higgins.

Greenpeace seven back in Alaska

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

The seven Greenpeace activists held by the Russians for five days were back in Alaska yesterday after their most dramatic and best publicized protest against whaling.

A cheering crowd greeted them when they came ashore at the port of Nome.

The protesters, two of them women, were jubilant. They and their Greenpeace colleagues were even more pleased to hear from Britain that the International Whaling Commission, meeting in Brighton, had cut commercial hunting quotas by 18 per cent.

Mr John Fritel, director of Greenpeace, said: "We will go on campaigning until there is nothing to campaign against."

The commission, to which 40 countries belong, voted last year to end all commercial whaling by 1986. But it has no power of enforcement and the three main whaling nations - Japan, Russia and Norway have objected to the ban.

Greenpeace had promised a confrontation at sea with the Russians, but last week's publicity coup, timed to coincide with the Brighton meeting, was beyond their expectations.

The group had landed at a Siberian whaling station to draw attention to the use of whale meat to feed minks.

Way clear for progress in Peking

From David Bonavia, Hongkong

Sir Edward Youde, the Governor of Hongkong, has arrived in Peking for further talks on the future of the colony. He was accompanied by Mr Robin MacLaren, his political adviser, and the two men will return to Hongkong on Wednesday.

Chinese leaders evidently believe the talks are likely to make more progress now that they are satisfied Britain will not take an adamant stand on the validity of the nineteenth-century treaties ceding Hongkong to Britain.

They have also established that Hongkong itself is not represented officially at the talks, as Sir Edward is regarded

merely as a member of the British negotiating team headed by Sir Percy Cradock, the Ambassador to Peking.

Sir Percy yesterday told correspondents in Peking: "We're looking forward to a really busy and useful two days."

Public opinion in Hongkong has calmed down somewhat after the alarm caused by the disagreement over Sir Edward's status. Most people here have confidence that he will put Hongkong's case ably, though Peking is extremely hostile to the argument that care should be taken to avoid disturbing the stability of Hongkong.

It officially considers, quite unjustifiably, that most Hongkong people are receptive to the idea of being reabsorbed by China.

Today's confirmation that China will go ahead with the construction of a nuclear power plant near the Hongkong border is seen as a good sign, since Hongkong will be expected to pay for extra power supplies with hard currency, possibly well beyond the 1997 date for re-assumption of Chinese sovereignty.

There is pessimism, however, about the future of the Hongkong dollar, which has fallen to 7.2 to the United States dollar and is widely expected to decline further, though gradually. This instantly raises the cost of living

Torrential rains in Japan claim 120 lives

Tokyo (Reuters) - More than 120 people were dead or missing yesterday in landslides and flooding triggered by torrential rain in western Japan. Police said 15 bodies had been recovered by rescuers searching through the wreckage of mud-covered houses, bringing the death toll to 64, with 54 others still missing. More than 2,000 troops and policemen were mobilized in Shimane prefecture, the hardest hit area on the Japan Sea coast.

In China, Jiangsu province has reported continuing rain and floods but there was no more news from other storm-threatened areas as Peking, by contrast, sweltered in a heat-wave, with water rationing for industry and a cut in work hours due to the heat.

US Navy saves 262 boat people

Bangkok - An American naval vessel landed 262 Vietnamese refugees in Thailand after rescuing them from two boats in the South China Sea. The United States Navy is now looking for a third boat carrying 80 refugees believed still to be in the Gulf of Thailand (Neil Kelly writes).

The first boat left Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) on July 14 with 173 refugees and the second sailed from Rach Gia province on July 18 with 89 refugees. All those rescued will be settled in the United States.

Record freeze

Moscow (Reuters) - Soviet polar researchers registered a record-low temperature of minus 89.2C (-129F) at a research station in the Antarctic last Thursday. Tass reported yesterday.

Ambush kills 13 soldiers in Sri Lanka

By Donovan Moltrich, Colombo

An army officer and 12 soldiers died and two soldiers were seriously injured early yesterday when their vehicle was wrecked by an explosion near Jaffna in north Sri Lanka.

Two of the soldiers were killed instantly while the other 11 fell to rifle fire and bombs thrown at them as they got off the vehicle to take counter-attack.

The soldiers fired back and bloodstains behind a wall from which the attack was made indicated that some of the terrorists may have been killed or injured.

The Government said some of the terrorists were wearing army uniform. Investigations revealed that the explosion was set off by a device about 50 yards away. The device is presumed to have been stolen from a government cement factory.

Hassan to see Thatcher as Rock prospects dim

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Sir Joshua Hassan, Gibraltar's Chief Minister, will have more talks at Downing Street tomorrow with Mrs Thatcher, amid concern over the prospects for the colony.

The most immediate issue is British support for the Rock's troubled economy, particularly its naval dockyard, where 1,000 workers are due to lose their jobs in December.

Sir Joshua and his Government have to decide whether to convert the yard into a commercial enterprise. Britain has pledged £28m to help the transformation.

Discussions continued in the Colony last week with Mr Ian Stewart, Under Secretary of State for Defence Procurement, and tomorrow's Downing Street talks reflect the urgency of the problem.

It has to be seen against the background of recent exchanges between Britain and Spain over the future of the Colony. Señor

Fernando Morán, Spain's Foreign Minister, recently referred to a new formula and there has been speculation that he wants to redraft the 1980 Lisbon agreement, under which Spain promised to reopen the frontier with Gibraltar in return for talks with Britain.

He has described the agreement, which has still to be fully implemented, as imperfect and unequal and reacted angrily to a recent claim by Mrs Thatcher that Spain could hardly be admitted to the European Community while border restrictions remained.

Gibraltar claims it is losing up to £100,000 a week because many people cross to Spain to shop and dine, while Spanish customs duties inhibit Spaniards from making similar trips to the Rock.

With the dockyard closure, this represents a double blow to the economy.

France firm favourites in bridge championship

From Keith Stanley, Wiesbaden

In the Open European bridge championship in Wiesbaden, France are now firm favourites to win the title after playing 12 matches without defeat.

The holders, Poland, continue to challenge, as do Germany, the host nation, and Belgium, but France have the easier programme in the second half of the competition.

Britain continued their improved form in round 10, giving the top two French pairs their closest match to date. France

finally won by three IMPs, the minimum margin, for 11-9.

In round one of the women's championship, Britain, the favourites to retain their title, beat Finland 18-2.

Italy, thought likely to be the main danger to Britain, lost 4-16 to the Netherlands, the most tipped team of the outsiders.

Results round 10: Australia 20, Romania minus 3; Italy 10, Turkey 10; Luxembourg 1, Lebanon 19; France 11, Britain 9; Denmark 10, Switzerland 10; Yugoslavia 0, Hungary 20; Ireland 20, Finland minus 1; Iceland 9, Belgium 11; Poland 6, Norway 14; Spain minus 3, Sweden 20; Portugal

14, Israel 6; Germany 14, Netherlands 5.

Result round 11: Romania 9, Italy 11; Norway 9, Portugal 11; Belgium 20, Spain 11; Finland 10, Poland 10; Hungary 20, Iceland 0; Netherlands 11, Ireland 9; Switzerland 12, Yugoslavia 8; Lebanon 15, Denmark 5; Turkey 4, France 16; Austria 11, Luxembourg 9; Sweden 20, Israel 0; Britain 6, Germany 12.

Results round 12: Luxembourg 4, Romania 16; France 10, Italy 10; Denmark 17, Austria 3; Yugoslavia 15, Lebanon 3; Ireland 7, Britain 13; Iceland 2, Switzerland 18; Poland 1, Netherlands 19; Spain 0, Hungary 19; Portugal 8, Finland 12; Israel 18, Belgium 2, Sweden 10, Norway 10; Germany 1, Turkey 19.

Standings after 12 rounds: 1. France 193; 2. Belgium 169; 3. West Germany 165; 4. Poland 160; 5. Hungary 145; 6. Italy 138; 7. Austria 137; 8. Sweden 137; 9. Netherlands 135; 10. Norway 127; 11. Lebanon 123; 12. Romania 121; 13. Switzerland 120; 14. Ireland 120; 15. Israel 115; 16. Britain 107; 17. Denmark 106; 18. Portugal 81; 19. Turkey 84; 20. Luxembourg 80; 21. Yugoslavia 70; 22. Iceland 67; 23. Finland 62; 24. Spain 59.

Women's series round one: Israel 1, Poland 19; France 11, Spain 9; Italy 4, Netherlands 16; Britain 18, Finland 2; Ireland 15, Switzerland 5; Germany 13, Sweden 7.

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THE ARTS

The London Symphony Orchestra may have fallen short of expectation in the City's grandest new concert hall, but it is still fighting for greater control there while its contemporaries look on in disquiet. Bryan Appleyard reports

Battle of the Barbican



Pollini: flat refusal

Barbican and the London Symphony Orchestra are now in the first of negotiations about the terms of their partnership. The talks have been tense and at times acrimonious, and they are being watched nervously by the other major independent London orchestras and the Arts Council. If they fail to reach agreement the music industry in London faces a radical upheaval, yet if they succeed the consequences may be just as profound.

The talks are taking place because the LSO's initial agreement with the City ran for three years, which expired in December 1981. In 1982 this allows for three further seasons a year with approximately 100 concerts. All agree the orchestra has failed, LSO audiences have been poor and its losses have been running at £50,000 per season. The exact nature of the required changes has led to violent disagreements between the arts centre and orchestra.

The LSO's negotiating position is that it needs greater freedom in setting its Barbican dates and reducing the number of concerts for slightly more concerts to be spread throughout the year and for a veto on the material that is to be performed. Specifically, it is against concerts promoted by Raymond Gubbay at the Barbican. Gubbay promotes highly



Kubelick: "saved the LSO"

popular programmes using either existing orchestras or his own assemblies. His 90 per cent attendance have been a constant source of embarrassment to the LSO, which has been running at 50 to 60 per cent. The rest of the deal would involve the LSO withdrawing from most of its other London dates - at the Festival Hall or the Albert Hall - thus identifying itself definitively as the orchestra of the Barbican and the City.

The strength of the LSO's position is that it is in place at the Barbican and any change would involve a loss of face for the centre. It is also

backed by the Arts Council. The Council is keen to preserve the relationship, as it is seen as potentially successful, but it is less keen to maintain its position as the subsidiser of the least popular concerts at the Barbican. It is therefore backing the LSO's drive for exclusivity and for some control of other dates in the hall. In addition, of course, the involvement of the City in financing the LSO at the Barbican brings in a new subsidising body, and that is much to the taste of the Council.

But the orchestra's position is weakened by its poor performance at the box-office. Attendances have

been disappointing and critical responses largely negative. Feeling inside the Barbican is that the attendance figures are primarily due to a lack of interest in conductors and poor programming which has involved far too many repeats. Until recently they would have added that the orchestra was not up to scratch in any case. However, the recent series conducted by Rafael Kubelick has shown the orchestra can come up with the goods. In the words of one observer, "Kubelick saved the LSO".

But, Kubelick apart, the LSO picture has been looking increasingly grim. It evidently no longer enjoys

the international pre-eminence of 10 years ago. Furthermore its move to the Barbican has come at a time when all the revenue sources of the London orchestras have been shrinking painfully. Recording sessions are down, ticket sales are depressed and the competition for film and popular work has left them with the barest of profit margins. The LSO's deficit is now running at £250,000, which represents the worst financial position of any of the London orchestras.

Within the orchestra there is some resistance to the closer links with the Barbican - the Festival Hall is perceived as easily the most eminent

international venue. Meanwhile the constant struggle to improve the Barbican's acoustics has provided a string of stories suggesting various stars will have nothing to do with the place. Claudio Abbado, the LSO's principal conductor, has expressed reservations, while the pianist Maurizio Pollini has flatly refused to play there. Kubelick's success and endorsement of the acoustics has at least helped to switch the balance of that particular debate.

At the moment talks are proceeding warily. The Barbican will not give the LSO exclusive use of the hall and the veto on other concerts,

but it has so far been wearing kid gloves in its handling of the situation. Its two most radical options are either to bring in another resident orchestra or to throw the hall open completely. Yet it wants agreement with the LSO because it is believed the orchestra can be successful. For the time being the two sides are so far apart that there is a real danger of a complete breakdown. It is that happens the debate will become one between the Arts Council and the City, with both claiming the other side is failing to face up to its responsibilities.

Meanwhile the other orchestras are watching with mounting alarm. The LSO throws out on the streets would destabilize their markets, as would the closure of the Barbican to their concerts and more City patronage of the LSO. They also have to live with the uncertainties overhauling the Royal Festival Hall since the Greater London Council decided to take a more aggressive stance on its management.

Indeed this final statement may prove to be decisive. With the RFL weakened by poor attendances and the whim of local government politics, the Barbican management may take the view that now is the time to bid for supremacy. The Barbican as a whole is, after all, just beginning to prove that it can be reasonably successful. After two seasons of defending its right to exist at all it could now find itself in a position to start dictating terms.

Concerts The big band sound

BCSO/Pritchard Albert Hall/Radio 3/BC2

A major that inspired Pritchard with his liveliest efforts. Christopher Mowat's splendid trombone solo in the slow movement was gloriously sentimental. The huge wind band was also trundled into service for Wagner's *Tristan und Isolde*, a justly forgotten trifle he arranged from themes by Weber for that composer's rebirth in Dresden: little more than the popular arrangements of the previous century writ large, but nobly done. This spectacle would all have made great television, but with television, with its usual presence, had departed after the first half, which was a far less sensational affair. Pritchard conducted Beethoven's Mass in C, inflating its forces with a vast choir but taking a gentle, serene view of the music; the result was fuzzy, though the figures had considerable power. Ilana Cotrubas, Kathleen Kuhlmann, Robert Tear and Gwynne Howell floated nicely through the warm textures. Juggling my casts of Glyndebourne's *Orpheus*, reviewed last week, I misattributed the part of Linnet to last year's singer; this season it is sung by Anne Mason. My apologies. Nicholas Kenyon

Philharmonia/Matacic Albert Hall/Radio 3

is conducting career began more than sixty years ago, but Saturday night marked the rhapsodic debut of over 60 Matacic, who was acclaimed with the warmth of these concerts to lists of particular distinction. It was after a searching yet a from ponderous account of the seldom-heard Symphony No. 3 by Bruckner, a composer to whom von Matacic has been closely associated in the past. He performed it in Bruckner's revised version of 1878, as usually regarded as the best we can get to the composer's definitive intentions. Although this D minor symphony may be thought less satisfactory in its craftsmanship than those which followed it, it is a work of great grace and subtlety. The conductor took a relatively restrained view of the more monumental aspects, while shaping the lyrical passages with particular delight. From the outset his concern with dynamics took account of the contrast in the often subtle phrasing he drew from the Philharmonia players, the strings no less than the wind instruments. Ravishing pianissimo playing was a notable feature, and in the slow movement a lyrical intensity of feeling was generated from within, as it were. A dancelike spirit more Bohemian than Wagnerian characterized the scherzo and finale. The concert began with Cecile Ousset as a somewhat brittle soloist in Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 1. The first movement looked over its shoulder at the last-disappearing eighteenth century in its stylistic formality, as if a fortepiano might have better suited her musical intentions, but that could never have accommodated the large-scale, romantically extended cadenza of unidentified provenance which she played. Could it have been Saint-Saens? During the concerto's slow movement the keyboard was not so much contrasted with the woodwind as an extension of the orchestral writing. The pianistic style became increasingly stilted in the finale, where the official rhythmic accents were deceptively modern in deprecation in a manner that was agreeably diverting without, as sometimes happens, unduly forcing the music's pace and character. Noël Goodwin

SO/Daras Barbican

to observe a very interesting pianist at work. Sgourou's facility is fantastic, but he looks surprisingly awkward, as if no one has ever shown him how to sit or how to walk. His hands can encompass anything, but the rigid placement of his shoulders and arms imposes a restriction on his movement which makes his playing look more than a little tortuous. There is little relaxation in the sound either the phrases in the Beethoven were stitched together painfully, though as soon as the music took off into extrovert passage-work he found more. Row and more sense of purpose. In the sense of Kalomiris all he had to do was sustain the most tremendous barrage of pounding octaves, flailing arpeggios and running scales while the orchestra performed acts of unimaginable banality with a Greek folk-tune. In none of this was the young soloist helped by his compatriot Yannis Daras, who flopped through the Beethoven without coordinating any of the crucial moments, and then stood in front of the LSO while they played a droopy, languid account of Elgar's *Enigma Variations*. Nicholas Kenyon

Television Well remembered and splendidly acted

Now and Then, LWT's seven-part series, has the benefit of a good idea and two comic craftsmen, John Esmonde and Bob Larbey, who have previously demonstrated in *Please Sir* and *The Good Life* that they can do it so close enough to perfection for good humour to give them the benefit of any doubts. Though starters can be deceptive in television series, this one promises to be genuine throughout. The "now" sees the contemporary Elston family contemplating a move from their South London home, with father pulling against the sentimental ties of boyhood. It was there that he sustained the adventure of war, observed the courting rites of his sisters, learnt that gas masks could be fun and that there was no better laboratory than an air-raid shelter for observing the vulnerability of the adult species. Maybe that was where we began to die. This episode lingered only shortly in the now before plunging into the nostalgia of the then: a cheek-by-jowl world pressed even closer by war, a world of hectic family get-togethers and stodgy Sunday teas after which the light ale flowed, and television not yet having made initiative superfluous, everyone got up and did a turn to keep Monday morning at bay. It was well remembered and splendidly acted. The young may gaze on their elders with amazement as well as amusement but their turn will come, and those who remember the feel of a ration book may reflect that they may not have had the worst of it. Derrick Goodwin was the producer-director. On Saturday Bernard Levin concluded his BBC2 series by interviewing Henry Moore, who this week will be 85 and whose longevity, apart from his massive achievements, makes him a difficult man to walk around in half an hour. He was grateful, he said, that he had enough talent to go on trying to do something that had a purpose, which made life significant. "If somebody had that purpose, they are among the luckiest people in the world." He was lucky that he lived to find that he had it. He recalled the First World War, how his unit had gone up to Cambrai 400 strong and how only 52 returned. He was demobbed early, intending to teach, but found his way to Leeds School of Art on an army grant. Perceptively, they founded a school of sculpture just for him. He remembered the help he had from Epstein, the early days in London when he haunted the National Gallery and the British Museum, recalled the influence of Brancusi and celebrated the joy of wedding a vision of truth to material. Artists he exhorted to ignore disapproval. He had liked renown but would have gone on just the same without it. He continued to work. Sculptors, he said, must like physical action and remarked that Michelangelo worked harder than any coal-miner. One must have moved a few quarries and been suited by it. Had time allowed and Mr Levin not minded rather, one would have liked to have heard a little more about his personal philosophy, about why he declined a knighthood, about his view of the non-art world. Saturday also saw the beginning of the multi-national production of Graham Greene's *Heart of the Matter* on Channel 4, scripted by Gerald Savory in collaboration with Marco Leto, who also directed, with Jack Hedley as the God-bounded Scobie and Erica Rogers as his limpid, literary wife Louise. At this pace it seems a tall order to fit it into four parts but the first episode certainly established the West African colonial atmosphere of gin, sin, sweat and the prickly heat of hell-fire in the offing. It should be interesting to see whether Jack Hedley, much in control in this early round, has the necessary angst for a fight to the finish with the Almighty. Dennis Hackett

Galleries G. B. Piazzetta Venice



Essential light relief in Capella's Fortitude

The three-hundredth anniversary of the birth of one of Venice's most original painters, Giambattista Piazzetta (1683-1754), is being marked by an exhibition at the Palazzo Vendramin-Calergi, until September 25. Among the finest of Venetian palaces, it is rarely seen except by gamblers, since it is used as the winter casino, and the notion of using it during the summer for art exhibitions is the brainchild of the city's enterprising young *Assessore alla cultura*, Domenico Crivellari, one of whose objects in so doing is to spread the tourist area, which tends inevitably to be concentrated in and around the Piazza San Marco. So far he has not succeeded, with the result that the exhibition is virtually deserted, which does mean that it can be visited in comfort, however. It has to be admitted that, although it contains some marvellous things, it does not really work as an exhibition, partly because it occupies the ground and second floors, creating an uneasy sense of dislocation in the visitor, but also because so many crucial pictures are absent, notably the two great pastoral scenes painted for Marshal Schulenburg and now divided between Cologne and Chicago. The location too proves somewhat intractable, although Daniela Ferretti's elegant, high-tech metallic framework provides a versatile and unobtrusive background, particularly in the ground floor portico, where she has chosen a pale cream lightweight fabric which has been hung pleated. Here are displayed the master's earliest works, in the company of others by his contemporaries, including G. B. Tiepolo's *Sacrifice of Isaac* from the Church of the Ospedaleto, and by his teachers, the first of whom was Antonio Molinari, a large, somewhat conventional altarpiece by whom has been brought from the Church of San Moisè. Much more influential on his development was a sojourn in Bologna, where he came into contact with Giuseppe Maria Crespi and almost certainly became his pupil. Crespi's monumental *Aeneas, the Sybil and Charon*, painted about 1697 for Prince Eugene of Savoy and now in the Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna, was clearly in Piazzetta's mind when he was making his contribution to a series of Apostles commissioned for the Church of San Stae. This *Martyrdom of St James* is displayed at the entrance to the main exhibition area, on the second floor, together with four others from the set by Sebastiano Ricci, Pellegrini, Pittoni and G. B. Tiepolo. Here, in a series of high rooms with beamed ceilings and amazing Mannerist chimney-pieces, the most important pictures compete with vast Murano chandeliers and wall-hung with modern damask in a wide range of very nasty colours. The designer's own feeling for colour has also momentarily deserted her, so that one of the most moving pictures in Venice, Piazzetta's altarpiece from the Gesuati Church, is hung against a green the colour of damp moss, thus completely killing its wonderfully cool tonality of black, white and grey, where in Michael Levey's words (*Painting in XVIII Century Venice*, 1959), "he makes more effective contrast than would another painter with a whole rainbow of colours". It is also in much better condition than most of Piazzetta's earlier works, in which he used a red bolus ground which had taken its revenge on the paint surface, virtually burning it away from beneath. This is also true of the *Alexander contemplating the body of Darius* (Ca' Rizzozzo) and the *Mucius Scaevola* from Palazzo Barbaro (not exhibited), and has been used as an argument (by George Knox) for a dating of both pictures early in the painter's career rather than during the 1740s, as proposed by most other scholars. In fact, documents from the De Lazara Pisani archive, now in course of publication, record payments to the artist for the *Alexander* in 1746. Indeed, in another late work, the *Beholding of St John the Baptist* from Padua, the familiar red ground reappears, although in this case the deterioration is minimal. This powerful and unconventional composition, showing the executioner (anonymously, a self-portrait of the artist) rolling up his sleeve before accepting the proffered sword, while his ecstatically resigned victim gazes upward in silent prayer, is undoubtedly the revelation, even the justification, of this uneven show. Of the "followers" who fill five rooms with generally feeble echoes of the master, only Francesco Capella (1711-84) emerges with any strong individuality. His appealingly mannered elegance is exemplified by the large ceiling canvas from the Palazzo Albani Bonini in Bergamo in which *Fortitude* seems about to leap from the clouds to wreak revenge on those below. The putt wearing nothing but a helmet supply a delightful touch of absurdity to one of the jolliest pictures in an exhibition inevitably somewhat lacking in light relief. Jeffery Daniels

Dance The Dream Covent Garden

Miss Julie Coliseum

es beautifully though with not much sense of character; Wayne Eagling as Oberon provides both a strong, sharp authority and an incisive grasp of the solos. *The Dream* is long for a one-act ballet (52 minutes), but everything in it is relevant so it does not feel too long. *Dances of Albi*, in the same programme, is seven minutes shorter but seems interminable. That is because it is a ballet in the first half, to Britten's *Serenade* for tenor, horn and strings. Glen Tetley insists on running straight into the *Sinfonia da requiem* and compounds that musical barbarism by having nothing fresh to say, only repeating bits of his favourite choreographic devices. Committed performances by Lesley Collier, Stephen Jeffries and their colleagues cannot make it look other than self-indulgent excess. Their final performances at the Coliseum found Nureyev and Ballet Théâtre Français in fine form. One of Nureyev's most attractive qualities is that he never freewheels, but always pushes his remarkable gifts to their limits. On Saturday one of the company's principals, Alexander Wells, took the title part in *Miss Julie*. Even more than her unusually old-fashioned Victorian miss in *Spectre de la rose*, this showed a marked individual talent. The changes of mood became vivid: spitefulness, envy, reluctance, gloating pride and a fearful hope even in her shame were the mainstays of a bold characterization. Nureyev's Jean, a man wholly on the make, and Françoise Dubuc's subtle, entirely human Kristin both became better for having this performance to play against. John Percival

Rock Dire Straits Hammersmith Odeon

to James Blood Ulmer, I have never seen anyone more at home with the instrument than Knopfler. His secrets are his melodic sense, which lifts every phrase, and his intuitively graceful feeling for space. The most fluently romantic of players, he sets his instrumental lyricism against a flat, rough-hewn voice, the tension arising from the subconscious understanding that the guitar expresses emotional nuances beyond the voice's range. Although Knopfler still writes light-hearted throw-aways, such as "Twisting by the Pool" and "Industrial Disease", his speciality is now the melodramatic set-piece, inspired by Ennio Morricone's soundtracks and by Roy Bittan's keyboard work with the Direct Band, "Tunnel of Love" and "Romeo and Juliet" are the best balanced of these; the former ended with the swooning payout so cleverly used in the juke-box sequence of *An Officer and a Gentleman*; the latter moved, via a stunning synthesizer link, into a lovely reading of "Love Over Gold". "The Sultans of Swing" was turned into a blazing guitar feature, while "Portobello Belle", with the addition of Mel Collins on alto saxophone, was described by Knopfler as "Irish reggae", but bore a strong resemblance to the "Caledonia soul" of Van Morrison's recent "Private Investigations" and "Telegraph Road" were the most theatrically staged but, perhaps because of their subject matter, did not quite touch the heart so affectingly. As the house lights came up and the road crew began to dismantle the equipment, the band played us home with Knopfler's music for *Local Hero*: a neat touch. Richard Williams

See Front Page

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Jagger: a butterfly reaches 40

By Pete Townshend

Tomorrow Mick Jagger, singer of the Rolling Stones, will be 40 years old. Apart from the fact that 40 is a nice round number, it also signifies the twentieth year of the Stones' career. Looking for a maxim suitable to open an article in which I will try hard to find some reason why these events should be of interest, I came across a Proverb (22:6) in the May issue of *Awake*: "Train a boy according to the way for him; even when he grows old he will not turn aside from it."

The reason *The Times* is an appropriate place for me to be airing my thoughts at this telling moment in rock history is that on June 30, 1967, my group, The Who, took an advertisement in the *Evening Standard* to protest against the savage sentences meted out to Mick Jagger and Keith Richards for possession of drugs. We really thought we were going out on a limb, attracting the attention of the police and the press, and probably opening ourselves up for similar busts.

On the following day, however, *The Times* went one better. The Editor himself, William Rees-Mogg, wrote a leading article - now legendary in rock music circles - titled "Who Breaks A Butterfly On A Wheel?" Its demands that Jagger should be treated like any other young man, and that tolerance and equity should be a part of our traditional values of justice, were vital. I am pretty sure that without Jagger

and Richards would have stayed in jail. It's sad to say that with or without the editorial (or the Rolling Stones), drug abuse would still be a problem among young people today.

The importance of our celebrities' behaviour in private and public, and the responsibilities involved in reporting that behaviour, is something I want to try to get to grips with here, having just waded through five or six biographies of debatable value. Jagger has lived for a long time at the spearhead of the rock business, examined and vilified, coveted and glorified. He has been paid well, and can certainly exercise power within society and among his friends. His charisma seems to have effected a peculiar unanimity of approach among his biographers: they have always concentrated on his wilder, glamorous attributes, even though his fortieth birthday birthday sees him more mature, less mysterious, more affable and less self-indulgent. Because Jagger is a rock star we are a little surprised by the idea that he might slow down and round out like everyone else in the world at middle age, but remember the proverb... there is no one to whom it can more perfectly be applied than Jagger.

Back, then, to the biographies and press clippings: there must be something there that explains why it is so significant that Mick Jagger is 40 years old.

MATTHEW EVANS, chairman of Faber and Faber, says "he must be at least 42". That's how old Matthew is, and he was in Jagger's class at the LSE. My wife remembers that at one of Mick's birthday parties in Chelsea several years ago there was some doubt as to how old he was meant to be even then. Why does anyone care? Not only because Mick Jagger is a rock star (can they still act like adolescents when they are suffering from mid-life crises?) but also because he is a celebrity. We all know exactly what a celebrity is: someone like David Frost, Liza Minnelli or George Best. They become total celebrities only when trying to do something absurd like get married, deal with a drink problem or face a court case of some sort.

I have known Jagger since 1963 or '64. Our relationship is fairly distant and although we call ourselves friends, we are not in the traditional sense so. Mick is often described as lonely, but I don't think he is. One of the obstacles to the deepening of his older friendships is his constant movement. He was wriggling like an eel when I first laid eyes on him. Having heard all about this splendid animal from the girls at my art college, I saw him face to bum for the first time at St Mary's Ballroom in Putney in the winter of 1963, where the Stones were doing a show to promote their first single, "come on," and we, The Who, were their support.

Mick was doing the Twist at the side of the stage. It was a satirical version of the dance: he was throwing his gangling arms from side to side, pursing his lips and making the girls around him laugh. His bum, such as it is, was thrust out like a baboon's. We all laughed. The curtains were closed; in front of them, the audience our band had unnecessarily tried to warm up were already screaming. Jagger knew everyone was watching, so he hammed it up a little bit more, getting his blood and adrenalin flowing for the show. Before the curtains even opened he was at full tilt - a complete exhibitionist.

Jagger once claimed, as I have done, that he had thought about becoming a journalist before he became a musician. I have the feeling that for once in my life I am getting to the post first. In most other respects, Jagger beat me to it. He heard rhythm and blues before I did, played it before I did, made a million before I did, went to America before I did, got taken for a fool by Alan Klein before I did, met Robert Fraser before I did, tried LSD, DMT, cocaine, marijuana, and so on before I did. He probably had a hundred groupies before I even poured one a polite drink back in the Holiday Inn. But I have stopped living for rock and roll before he has.

Living in Ealing in 1963, I used occasionally to see the Stones as they gathered near the Ealing Club to go off to Soho for rehearsals. They were staggering to look at, even to an art student like me who had seen lots of men with long hair and had even met a junkie or two. When I first saw Jagger close up on stage at Putney, I thought I

would never see anyone like him again. Yet these days, when I drive through London or any urban area, I see dozens of strikingly beautiful and dangerous-looking men and women, boy and girls. Hair cut drastically or razored to the scalp; clothes brittle and improvised; changing daily in colour and cut. Having once stood out so far from the crowd, I often wonder if Jagger will suffer (as Olivier is said to have suffered) if youthful beauty flees in late middle age. Will he remain a great charismatic singer and dancer, but have to make do without the pure shock-weapon of animal beauty? One of his friends said that Jagger's beauty was his owner's greatest joy.



Is he really a ruthless, scheming, vain, duplicitous, sex-mad, cowardly swine?

I spent so much of my youth wanting to look striking or beautiful that it was years before I realized that I was not exactly average looking, and not exactly ugly. I know now, approaching 40 myself, that the way a person looks is really not at all important, but when I am with Jagger I do love to look at him. He is still very beautiful in my eyes; much has been said of his "androgynous" attraction, and I suppose my response to his physical presence confirms all that. Jagger is also such a charismatic person that he could easily make you forget his looks. I cannot forget, though, the way Jagger looked on the stage at St Mary's Ballroom in Putney. A gangly young man doing the Twist inspired me to commit myself completely to the rock and roll stage.

Wading through all the biographies about Jagger and the Stones, I get the feeling I am reading only what the biographers expected would be remembered. If, like Tony Sanchez, they are close enough to the band for their memories to be accurate, all they seem to be able to remember are scoring the drugs and being a "comfort" to neglected girlfriends. If, like Carey Schofield, they are too young to have had first-hand knowledge, they tend simply to read everyone else's books and the collected press cuttings. (She poses glamorously on her own book jacket opposite Jagger - a peculiarly sullen girl.) What I want to say here in contrast is something fresh and vital,



Jagger (left) with Townshend: can rock stars still act like adolescents when they are suffering from mid-life crises?

but without abusing my relationship with Jagger.

The relationships between rock stars are peculiar. Jagger and David Bowie are two of the few people in the mainstream of rock to whom I can talk in the knowledge that they understand precisely what I mean when I talk about pressure, creative problems or irritations with the press. I am anxious, therefore, not to alienate Jagger. Nevertheless, there are a few secrets about him that I can make known here. Forget the Mars bars and the French whores (mentioned as "rumours" in every biography and duly repeated here), what about all the insignificant but still really irritating habits he has? Like picking at the edges of Sellotape rolls until they just will not work? Or waiting until the chocolate digestives are totally melted before peeling one off, leaving the rest of the packet sodden? Or running his fingers around the tops of champagne glasses and making them ring piercingly? He is also a terrible name-dropper. Once on Concorde he pointed out to me that Britt Ekland was travelling a few rows ahead without make-up. Jagger does have hundreds of small, worrying faults like these, but none of the incredibly beautiful women that fill his life seems to care.

Another fact, emphasized constantly in the biographies, that I feel I have to dive-bomb is the way Jagger and, later, Keith Richards have been prepared to sacrifice anyone around them for success and control of the band. Aspects of this contention could be true: when Brian Jones was being edged out of the band, I remember how much he seemed to want my friendship he, was insecure and lonely. But in order to get Jagger's and Richards's apparent brutality into scale, I must repeat a story about my form master at grammar school.

In the last term (1960) I had taken to wearing my navy-blue blazer adorned with breakfast cereal droppings and egg yolk. The headmaster had asked me to take a little more pride in my appearance. "For heaven's sake, Townsend, couldn't you just wipe a damp cloth over it every now and then? You look like you've been dropped into a dustbin." My form master felt there was more to my lack of pride than met the eye. He took me aside one day. "Townsend," he said meaningfully, "I know why you leave egg stains on your jacket, milk dribbles in the lap of your grey flannels and tea stains on your shirt. Shall I tell you why you do it?" He asked me in such a way that I had no choice but to request illumination, so I asked, "Yes, sir. Please do." "Because, Townsend, it's your perverted way of saying to the world, 'Look at me - I'm dangerous!'" I was confused. "Dangerous, sir? Having egg yolk on my blazer?" "Yes, Townsend, you believe it makes you look dangerous."

I really did not understand what he was saying, believing instead that he was being deeply ironic. The penny dropped when I told a friend of Edwardian inclinations about it, and he said that the master had told him the same thing - in his case, that he dressed like a Teddy Boy because it made him look dangerous. In fact he had taken every single boy in the class aside during that last term and told them that they looked the way they did because they wanted to appear dangerous - even those who were very, very neat and conventional. We were all very impressed with our master's

perspicacity. We all were, of course, quite dangerous-looking, we knew that. Practically the whole of the Stones' image is rooted in this rather boyish philosophy: that people will believe you are what you believe you appear to be. Some people close to the Stones say that Keith Richards is genuinely as he appears to be: bearing in mind some of the terrifying stories I could tell about him, that is a possibility. But is Mick Jagger really the ruthless, conniving, duplicitous, scheming, evil-touched, money-greedy, sex-mad, cowardly, vain, power-hungry swine his biographers and the newspaper hounds have made him out to be?

Do people who claim to know Jagger talk about him and expand on all these awful ideas about him because they really don't feel their opinions or their treachery matter to him? Does no one feel close enough to him to keep his mouth shut? I, for example, have spilled all about Jagger's disgusting habit of name-dropping at every opportunity - and there is a strong possibility that I am a very important friend to him. I don't really think so; but it's possible. People like Jagger need people like me: I may be a gossiping, back-biting sycophant, but at least I don't interfere with the other sycophants. The truly sycophantic are no really dangerous. The dangerous ones are those 'close friends' who become obsessed to protect their famous buddies from the sycophants they see all around. They see their



In most respects, he beat me to it. But I have stopped living for rock before he has

famous friends being exploited, given drugs and being seduced by beautiful women who really only want money. So, with only their famous compatriot's goodwill in mind, they intercede, they advise and warn. When their well-meant good advice is ignored, they scuttle off to the nearest newspaper and tell all; in particular, how their own compassionate care was wasted and unrequited.

So much for friends - but, incredibly, many journalists also feel they have a privileged relationship with Jagger. He is so courteous and gentlemanly that, even though he is well known for fielding any and every direct question he does not like, someone interviewing him will feel

they have set up a very real rapport and come close to the real man behind the image.

It is only the conceit of these pathetic individuals that prevents me from feeling totally sympathetic with them - after all, it is not so different believing oneself to be a close friend of Mick's when in fact one is kept hanging on purely because one has some value to him of which one is unaware. How can someone believe himself to be Mick's friend when choosing to make a living writing about him, buying his drugs, relieving his sexual desire, driving his car and answering his phone for him?

When you talk to someone at home, by the fire or in bed, you really do not imagine, even if you are Mick Jagger, that 10 years later you will see that person's rough idea of the way the conversation went, printed as though it was a verbatim transcription of a tape recording made at the time. Imagine the scene. You are Mick's girlfriend, one of the few he really cared for. You have just made love. Mick says to you, "I love you." You get out your pencil and scribble it down, just in case. I suppose everyone in the public eye goes through this. I regard it as humiliation, and because I know Mick it hurts me too. It hurts me especially because no one ever bothers to show any interest in what I said to my girlfriend after we made love 15 years ago. I have to spread my own malicious rumours about myself.

I only want to celebrate my friend's fortieth birthday, to rally one and all to do the same. To avoid judging either his complexion or his waistline, his future or his past, his genius or his despotism, I want to ask everyone to turn away from the biographies and their serializations written by friends cast aside, journalists in newspaper cutting libraries and simple hacks on the make. Degas said that everyone has talent at 25 but the difficulty is having it at 50. Mick will still be beautiful when he is 50, still one of the original rock writers who discovered the new song form that embodied a width of human passion only before, contained in poetry. His talent will be as strong at 50 as it is today at 40 because his ambition is not dependent on his youth, his song writing in the rock genre is not dependent on his own suffering and his drive to be popular and loved is not dependent on his personal insecurity.

I believe that rock music is art, especially because it attempts to share passion rather than demonstrate stances. Everyone has his own definition of art and mine is neatly contained in the song form that emerged in pop music during the early 1960s. At some point I would enjoy taking up another of your mornings justifying my claim, but despite the fact that I believe Mick Jagger to be a significant and genuinely inspired artist who often creates great work, the whole precept would probably bore Jagger himself, so I will desist.

He sees himself as an entertainer, thus a servant of sorts. And yet it still serves us well to remember, on the fortieth birthday of this successful man, that William Rees-Mogg in 1967 entreated us "to ensure that Mr Jagger is treated the same as anyone else, no better and no worse."

So I shall invite him down to the pub, buy him a pint, talk about how well he always does his job, and never mention the old days again.

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moreover... Miles Kington

Vive l'indifférence

Nobody remains indifferent to the music of Wagner, wrote Bernard Levin the other day; even if you don't love it, you find yourself hating it. I fell into a reverie when I read these words, as I often do at the beginning of an article on Wagner, and started doing something else: namely, reflecting on the number of times in my life I had been told that I would either hate or love, but not be indifferent to, something.

Among the things with such magical power of attraction or repulsion are: mushrooms, spinach, Victorian architecture, sailing, the novels of Henry Green, *The Goon Show*, oysters, New York, Pernod, malt whisky, ballet, jazz, science fiction, the county of Dorset, the people of Wales, the ex-pupils of Winchester, the music of Stravinsky, Maltesers, the smell of chrysanthemums, crosswords, the kind of people who play Rugby, Scottish country dancing, smoked salmon and Scrabble.

Reflecting on this list, I discovered that the "either you hate or love" theory is absolutely crackers. Almost everything on it is something I quite like. Or like sometimes but not others. Or like some of, but not all of. Even the three things I like most on the list - jazz, malt whisky and *The Goon Show* - sometimes leave me quite cold.

Take oysters. I can remember distinctly the first time I ate an oyster. Ten years ago, when William Davis was editor of *Punch* and I was his underling, someone sent him a crate of oysters which, with typical generosity, he shared out among the staff who had not yet gone home. I was the only one left in the building - I had probably just arrived for work - and he brandished a dripping mollusc at me. "Like oysters?" he roared.

"I don't know. I've never had one."

He goggled. It was rather like never having travelled first class on a plane.

"Well, have one. You'll either hate it or love it."

I had one. It was quite nice.

"Well?"

"It's... all right."

Fatal. When someone tells you it's a love-or-hate object, he's very hurt to be told it's all right, and nothing more. Jazz and Wagner lovers don't mind people hating jazz and Wagner; it's taking it or leaving it they can't stand. I imagine that God is infuriated by agnosticism more than anything else.

When it came to sailing, I was wiser. I got mixed up in a sailing crowd five years ago. Oh, you'll either hate it or love it, they told me. It sounded ugly. I knew that meant I'd quite like it. In fact, the truth about sailing, as I later found out, was that you love it; but not till afterwards, and I can still remember tossing around in a yacht one night near the end of a cross-Channel trip to Le Havre.

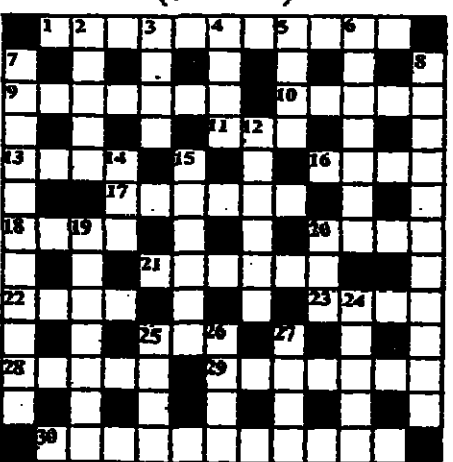
It was wet and cold and rough, and everyone had retired below except me and the captain, Brian. We took it in turns to watch the lights of Le Havre get no nearer. Big ships came past ignoring us, waves came past ignoring us, the lights of Le Havre ignored us.

It took us five very long hours to beat through the combined indifference of the elements to moor in Le Havre at after 2 am, and the whole experience was dreadful. But before I went to sleep I said to myself: "In the morning, I'm going to think back and say that it was quite an enjoyable experience. I must remember that it was nothing of the kind."

I don't sail any more, and I don't miss it much, and I never did love or hate Wagner, and I don't miss that much either. The trouble with me is something that is unimaginable to the opera-lover: I am left cold by the convention of classical singing. I find the kind of voice used in opera or liedr highly artificial and unappealing, just as other people find nothing to enjoy in the saxophone, the cello, the electric guitar or brass bands. On the one occasion I was taken to hear part of *The Ring*, I sat transfixed by what George Solti was doing with the orchestra, but went to sleep every time I transferred my attention to the stage. I felt as distanced from what they were doing as I expect I would from a Japanese Noh play.

I am told that you either hate or love Japanese Noh plays. Well, I have been told so often that I will hate or love something that by now I can take it or leave it. The main thing to remember is to say that you either hate or love it. It's agnostics like me that people can't stand.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 110)



- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Disabled (11) | 2 Decorate (5) |
| 9 Ideal (7) | 3 Fall in drops (4) |
| 10 Horse cry (5) | 4 Tins (4) |
| 11 Undercover agent (3) | 5 Small horse (4) |
| 13 Sicilian volcano (4) | 6 Example (7) |
| 16 Ill-mannered person (4) | 7 Self-service store (5) |
| 17 Occult doctrine (6) | 8 Bad humour (5.6) |
| 18 Beast of burden (4) | 12 Building support (6) |
| 20 Furry skin (4) | 14 Winning serve (3) |
| 21 Clergyman (6) | 15 Mentally slow (6) |
| 22 Ice expanse (4) | 19 Ancestral descent (7) |
| 23 Sullen (4) | 20 Dowed (3) |
| 25 Not him (3) | 24 Fitting (5) |
| 28 Rub out (5) | 25 Great warmth (4) |
| 29 Herring-like fish (7) | 26 Pay Corps (1,1,1,1) |
| 30 Submarine bomb (5.6) | 27 Tableland (4) |

SOLUTION TO No 109
ACROSS: 1 Crackle 5 Forum 8 A do 9 Rancour
10 Lives 11 Ice 12 Hoodlum 14 Misadjustment
16 Unguent 18 Room 21 Ad lib 22 Equator
23 Lam 24 Thyme 25 Ethical
DOWN: 1 Carp 2 Awmed 3 Knowledgeable
4 Earth 5 Follow through 6 Revalue
7 Messmate 13 Ambulant 15 Legality 17 Theme
19 Antic 20 Oral

صدا من الامل

MODERN TIMES



A sideways look at the British way of life

Just declare my aversion to the telephone answering machine, and suggest that I am not so. To me it has always seemed to be the ironic equivalent of having the front door opened to you by a filing cabinet, which is not an experience I relish, even at the swiftest of isochords. For a start, the instant nature of the phone gives it a certain informality, which is why reneged upon by the usually stiff and frosty ring locked into the other end.

Observe how even the fastest-talking of your kind slumps to the drear pace of thirty three and a half rpm; mark how depersonalized his once spy gambit has become; note how he himself becomes all things to all men, acknowledging pulsive calls from sons and lovers alike with a gle uniform: "I am afraid Mr Franks is not in at the moment. If you would care to leave your message, he will..." Oh shut up. In short, see how a bloodless piece of technology makes Ian McDonald of Robert Robinsons. It is an

unattractive alchemy, and I want nothing to do with it.

I know that apologists for the machine will tell you that it is a splendid ally in the war on waste, that you can maximize your use of the hours in the day by "being available" at all times; and I have no doubt that in the commercial context this is true. Manufacturers and retailers will tell you that once their users have overcome their early misgivings about installing these aliens on the premises, they soon come to wonder how they ever conducted their businesses without them.

All of which may be true, but does not overcome the caller's problem of being confronted by a vocal disembodiment of the person he seeks. How are you to cope with the once garrulous colleague who has suddenly taken it into his head to say: "Please speak slowly and please speak now. Beep?" Just as there are ground rules for the owner of the machine, so there are patterns of response among callers.

There is, for example, the refusnik, the caller who simply refuses, showjumper-fashion, to attempt the communicative hurdle. The machine beeps and he hangs up. This has substantial annoyance value against the user, as some machines, particularly the older varieties, can be mechanically thrown by such non-co-operation. Moreover, the owner returns to find mere silence where he had hoped for some earnest of a meal or a deal. For him this is the equivalent of opening an envelope with a portentous postmark only to

discover a blank sheet of paper inside. The most dedicated of refusniks argue that their tactic has the merit of trading anonymity for anonymity and are universally unpopular with users.

Then there is the wag, also a tiresome customer, who attempts levity or irreverence when his solemn cue sounds. The wag falls into a number of categories; these include the fellow who tries to pass himself off as an answering machine: "Mr X regrets he is unable to speak to telephone answering machines and will call again in the hope of finding you in Beep."

Of course, the wag's clothes have been stolen to some extent by those users who attempt to huminize the whole procedure by their "joke" recordings. See Oz Clarke out. In America this is all getting quite out of hand. Unsavoury greetings abound, such as this one, *à la* Mario Puzo: "Ring back pronto, schmuck or I'll send the boys round to break both yer legs."

Then there is the smoothie, usually a bit of a technocrat himself, who enters into the spirit of the game. He has no compunction about twirling on his revolving chair and MacDonald-speaking his memorandum into the void. Indeed, he relishes the act, in-feeding the hour of his call (24-hour clock ref. of course), place of origin, and spray of pos nos where contactable. He is user's friend number one, the fellow who makes it all worthwhile, and *entre nous*, a bit of a creep.

Like it or not, the answering machine is proliferating. People call them answerphones, but

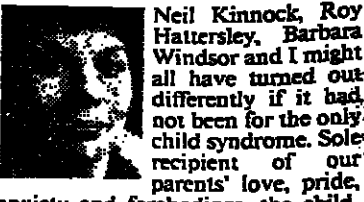
that is, strictly speaking, a solecism. It is like calling vacuum cleaners Hoovers, for Anafone is one manufacturer among many, the senior rival in a field swelled by British Telecom's relaxation on the sale restrictions of such equipment. The proper generic term for the devices is telephone answering machines, or TAMS for short, and the market has been flooded by, to name but a few brands, Recordcall, Answercall, GMTC '83, Panasonic, Binatone, and Call Jotter.

My own favourite mechanical voice, all too soon expunged, is that belonging to the polite young woman at the *Financial Times* information service. Somewhere between the drachma and the yen, things went badly wrong for her, and the cool tones, which seemed to speak of sensible dresses and cucumber sandwiches, gave way to a four-letter expletive in the best Nixonian tradition. The tape went round several times in this condition before the word was deleted, and the brokers of the world were jamming the switchboard in wonder.

I phoned her up to congratulate her on her welcome fallibility and she had the grace not to swear at me. Instead she explained, very unrecordedly, that there had been a technical error. When I asked her what sort, she replied: "The technical error was that I said: 'Beep'. And then she said it again."

Penny Perrick

One is one and all alone



Neil Kinnock, Roy Hattersley, Barbara Windsor and I might all have turned out differently if it had not been for the only child syndrome. Sole recipient of our parents' love, pride, anxiety and forebodings, the childhood of one and only is constantly under the spotlight, one's every action deemed worthy of notice, whether critical or approving. No wonder, we're different from other people.

There is impressive evidence to show that only children get more than their fair share of life's prizes, not surprisingly, since they start out with more than their fair share of I attention and encouragement. The only child is becoming increasingly fashionable throughout the western world; already, in Germany, nearly half of all babies are born to women who don't plan on any further visits to the maternity hospital. This trend has been linked to the rise in two-income families, who think that a one-child household won't disrupt the pattern of their working lives unduly.

Maybe not, but it will certainly alter the pattern of their emotional one. My own parents had not a moment's peace for fear that my life might pass out of their expert hands. To their full-time paid jobs they added another, unpaid and quite thankless, of getting me raised to perfection.

As I got older, this came to mean shielding me from unsuitable young men, unsuitable, in their book, not necessarily meaning one who was reckless, imprudent or uncaring, but one who didn't announce his five-year plan to hand me the sun, moon and stars.

A perfect trinity of mutual love

Iris Murdoch, another only child, said that she and her parents lived in a perfect trinity of mutual love. Others of us lived in a hellish threesome of mutual conflict; parents and child horribly conflicted with each other's shortcomings. At the time, I reeked of self-pity, longing to trade in my lone star status for equal billing among a group of siblings. Decades later, the pity is all for my parents, their whole investment sunk in one sulky daughter. How much nicer for them to have had a choice of child for company. For in a multi-child setup, the temporary vileness of one is offset by the equally temporary delightfulness of another.

The rebellious only child, refusing to live by his parents' rules, carries a nagging burden of guilt. By insisting on the right to my own opinions and tastes, I knew I was consigning my parents to oblivion; there were no other inheritors to carry on their point of view.

Once, having listened to me make an appeal for funds for the local Labour Party, a friend asked my somewhat conservative mother, "Aren't you proud of her?" "No," said my saddened parent. "I just wonder where I went wrong. Had had sisters, one of them might have made her happy by turning out like Lady Olga Maitland."

Only children do well because we have been brought up to think of ourselves as extra special. The dark side of this coin gives us a dreaded fear of failure. How can we possibly repay all those years of undivided attention by turning out ordinary?

Only children are good fighters

Only children grow up to be good fighters - we have had years of practice learning to hold on to our own small corner.

My best friend grew up in a family of eight. Very nasty it was too, she claims, all that teasing and squabbling and having to compete for attention. When we compare our upbringing, it seems to me that my parents put in more time rearing the single apple of their eye than hers ever did on bringing up their huge brood. Perhaps parenthood, like practically everything else, obeys Parkinson's Law - "work expands to fill the time available" - and all those couples planning an economy-sized single child family are not going to find it a very time-saving operation after all.

A fast-dwindling dot on Telly

If anyone is in a position to say, "I told you so," it is Professor Gerry Mander who, several years ago, suggested that, since there was no evidence to prove that television was beneficial, it should be pronounced a Bad Thing, along with hard drugs and lead in petrol. Since then, his views have been vindicated by one report, "Popular TV and Schoolchildren", published by the Department of Education and another, on equally damning lines, to be published soon, written by the Dean of Oxford Polytechnic.

Last week, the IBA reported that it had had nearly twice as many letters of complaint about television programmes last year than in the previous one. Even so, Professor Mander's remedy that television should simply be banned, seems a little drastic as well as unnecessary.

CORRECTION
The name of the chairman of the Henley Regatta Committee of Management, Mr Peter Coni, QC, was misspelt in Modern Times, June 27. Oarsman Chris Bailleu attended Radley, not Radlett.

What's my line ?

Bleephone

Viki Jones (below)
Advertisement production manager

Howard Davies and I live in the same house so we share the answering machine. We change messages quite a lot - I say "we", it Howard hasn't done one for a while... it's time he had a go. He'd one very good message but it got accidentally wiped... The first we both talked, Howard saying "This is..." and my voice saying "Howard Davies" and vice versa, had something about the fact that we shared the same address and answering machine - if nothing else, that was quite funny. Then there was one where I answered in a kind

of Swap Shop voice - breathless and keen. Lots of people answered back in similar voices. Now I do a rather hysterical one, all in a rush, pleading with the caller not to ring off just because it's a machine. Perhaps it's time for a change again: I like doing lots of different accents; I hope it will be funny. The trouble is, if you're too clever it baffles people and they don't say anything at all, when we first had the machine we played around with it a lot and used to come home every evening to see the red light - and listen to lots of bleeps. My father is very funny; he leaves a very stiff formal message saying "This is your father speaking". But the trouble with funny messages is that they're only funny with friends or people who know you; people who don't might by put off and leave no message at all!



Loonyphone

Jonathan Hodge (right)
Jingle writer and artist's model

I've got into a lot of trouble with my machine message. At my old recording studio the three of us went on holiday at the same time because the air-conditioning had conked out. I left an "ello 'ello, 'owin' to a modification in our ventilation system we've had to scarp to sunnier climes..." message, using lots of mechanical jargon. (I said I'd gone to the Caribbean because it sounded better than Majorca.) Three weeks later when I returned it was to be met by a large policeman at Gatwick Airport, where I was held for questioning. It seems that lots of people had rung and got the message and passed the number on to their friends. One was a flight engineer on a 707 who took it into his head that it was a bomb scare in code (there were lots about at the time). It took a long time explaining to the Old Bill that there was nothing sinister in the message: They even held up the Jumbo until they were sure. We put on sensible messages after that, for a while. Then I couldn't resist doing another "ello 'ello, this is a burglar speakin'... there's no-one 'ere at



Smilephone

Mike Webster (above)
Marketing Director, Answering Ltd

I've no wish to knock answering machines; if they suit you that's fine. In our experience, however, seven out of 10 people who ring off and find an answering machine, ring off - and it is infuriating not to know who called, when and why. We provide the personal touch and we can elicit a response from a caller, even one who is reluctant to give one. Our operators are all taught the basic training code - to remember the three Ws who called, what they wanted and where they can be reached.

We select our staff by interview, but we don't necessarily look for trained telephone operators (it's

difficult to get rid of bad habits if they have them). We look for a unique talent - someone with personality and intelligence - we give them a test - who likes dealing with people. And we teach them to smile when they answer the phone: that sounds crazy but it works, the whole tone of the voice changes. Our service has to be all things to all men - and all women. We can provide an office identity for the one-man business where the proprietor may not want to rely on his wife answering the phone (she may be out, busy, have kids screaming in the background or simply not have a very good telephone manner) or undertake a large service commitment for an international company. We can provide an answering service in office hours or round the clock. If we are on call if you don't answer your phone after four rings we do.

Ramblephone

Howard Davies (below)
Management consultant

Why does Viki do all the messages? Well I think it's probably because she tends to come in late at night and sometimes records a new one just to cheer herself up. I have done one but it had an accident. The most depressing thing about owning a machine is that before you have it you think of all those people trying to get hold of you while you're out, but when you've got one you often get home to find nobody's called! This machine is mostly just for friends, of course - but I had one call from a company - home decorating I think - a clear, succinct message. I was so pleased that someone had done it

successfully I almost flut like ringing them to give them a job! People think of themselves as articulate you see, but talking to another person, even if he doesn't say a lot - just a few "mms" and "yesses" is quite different from talking to a machine. People help you out; machines don't. Most people ramble a lot, too, when they're leaving a message, which is natural. But the end of the message is the most difficult; you get the most intelligent people leaving a reasonable message and then making a real mess of the end. I suppose because I use them quite a lot at work I don't get nervous talking to a machine - in fact a colleague told me he frequently couldn't tell whether I was talking to a machine or a person. Some people would say that perhaps that is because I treat people like machines.



Babblephone

Oz Clarke (above)
Actor and wine writer

I'm just a red-headed, Irish, wine-loving, tennis-playing actor/writer who likes the freedom an answering machine gives - and who can't resist the chance of a few gags. Let me see if I can remember some of them.

Well I went to Australia in February so naturally when I got back Les Patterson answered the phone with "goddad" and a lot of chat - then I was in France, and on my return he was still answering, talking about the land of the garlic eaters and all those nasty gallic habits... And then their's one character I'm particularly fond of, Sir Deirdre Spittle - he's always

drunk and has to be helped out by Cyril, a king of butler figure with a Donald Sinden sort of persona. They have a wonderful relationship. Sir Deirdre is always terribly slurred - says things like "Le beaujolais nouveau est arrive" (when has clearly already had six bottles of the stuff). I did try it straight once, said something like "This is Oz Clarke's serious message..." but I just couldn't carry it off. And then I melted the machine drying it in front of a fire and I was mortified, so then we had a "requiem for my machine. I get lots of shrieks and giggles and camp messages - and some brilliant ones. British Telecom used to ring up a lot. There were 32 messages one morning, 25 from BT, most of them saying "just wanted to listen to your message." Just now, I'm a crossed line.

Judy Froshaug

Songphone

Shella Steafel (below)
Comedienne

I suppose I've had a machine for - blimey, let's see - five years! I need it because I work strange hours and I'm rarely here to receive calls - which is how one gets a lot of work. This (message) is Mark IV. Kind of you to say you like it (She sings a rhyme and plays a spinette, made by her father in South Africa; this could be twee but is in fact delightful) I hope it amuses, though I'm not sure about the VAT office and my agent's secretary can't stand it - she leaves the receiver on her desk until I've finished, then leaves me a rather cute message. And a BBC producer with whom I'm doing a couple of radio shows left a message saying "the first thing we'll do is commission someone to write you a new message." However, I like it - and if it works it's because presenting yourself at one remove, singing for example, gives the other person a chance to collect himself and respond. With the straight, spoken message, people often sound totally unnatural. And it's a little hard to believe that a machine actually works. People often ring off, ring back, to check that it is you, then

write down a reply. Actors find it easier because they're trained to pretend out loud but your average person feels very silly talking into a machine. I hope all the messages have been quite funny - I had the dogs barking on one, then Mark III was a kind of fast dialogue between me and the bloke who was living with me at the time but isn't any more. This one has produced some delightful songs - Harrods for example, ringing to tell me that my shoes are in.



FLAVIA CORKSCREW'S GOOD FOOD GUIDE

FALLING ASLEEP OVER THE NEWSPAPER, FLAVIA DREAMS THAT GERARD MANLY HAS INVITED HER TO THE WORLD'S FIRST BARBECUE, IN PREHISTORIC SURREY...



THE TIMES DIARY

Key of C and D?

Leonard Bernstein wants musicians all over the world to demonstrate for nuclear disarmament by wearing sky-blue armbands on August 25, his sixty-fifth birthday.

London's burning

Londoners spend a lot of time craving hot weather, but on the rare occasions when the real thing comes, they are nonplussed and really rather wish it would go away.

Whale of a time

There is consternation among conservationists at Brighton, where the International Whaling Commission's annual quota-fixing has for four years treated the town to displays of all the paraphernalia of up-market mammalian preservation.

A firm of investment advisers is urging that we put our money into proven losers. The worst-performing fund in one year is often among the best in the next year.

Away days

Sunsets, the holiday people, have been asking the rich and famous how they relax. The Prime Minister likes to read thrillers, Lord Weinstock recommends wedding and Sir Harold Wilson fancies a pint at his local.

Sidetracked

A traveller wanting to avoid the sun on a curtainless Inter-City train from King's Cross to Newark asked to reserve a seat on the left-hand side of the carriage.

The other half

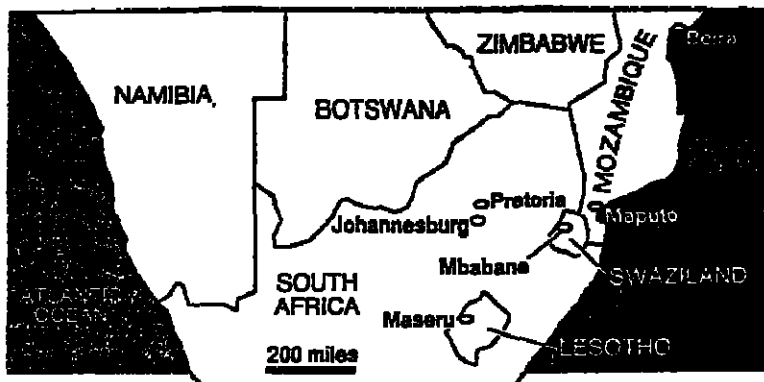
As Alan Franks reported on this page on Saturday, rivalry is intense between television companies engaged on Orwellian projects for 1984. Yet in the field there is some cooperation.



Australian health authorities are hot on the trail of a killer: sweet and sour possum. Already 700 kilograms of possum meat from Tasmania have been recovered from Chinese restaurants and Asian foodmarkets around Melbourne.

Love thy neighbour - or else

Johannesburg South Africa is once again tightening the screws on tiny Lesotho, the former British protectorate of Basutoland and since 1966 a sovereign member of the Commonwealth.



been blown to safety elsewhere. There are, however, nearly 11,000 South African blacks in exile in Lesotho, which continues to insist stoutly on its right to shelter refugees.

The South Africans responded with a strongly worded Note to the United Nations dismissing Lesotho's allegations and warning that if Chief Jonathan continued to provide a sanctuary to terrorists operating against South Africa he should not be surprised if South Africa takes the required action to eliminate them.

This was followed by a remarkable attack on Chief Jonathan in Current Affairs, a usually turgid weekly commentary put out by the South African Broadcasting Corporation which closely reflects government thinking.

About a week later, Charles Mofeli, a leading opposition MP in Maseru, was expelled from Lesotho's parliament for criticizing the ANC presence in his country in an interview with the SABC.

The current hostile phase in relations between South Africa and Lesotho began last December with the South African commando raid on alleged ANC "nests" in Maseru in which 42 people were killed, 12 of them Lesotho civilians.

After the raid, between 60 and 100 ANC officials were believed to have been blown to safety elsewhere.

Chief Jonathan thumbed his nose at the South Africans even more provocatively by touring communist block countries earlier this year and inviting the Soviet Union, China, North Korea, Yugoslavia and Rumania to open embassies in Maseru.

By inviting the Russian bear into the very heart of the laager itself, Chief Jonathan has powerfully reinforced Pretoria's paranoia about Moscow-inspired subversion, and also risked alienating Lesotho's staunchly anti-communist Roman Catholic church, which has the support of about 40 per cent of the population.

Chief Jonathan's defiance of Pretoria has done wonders for his international image. From a tinpot dictator leading one of the most pliant of South Africa's pliant states, he has been transmogrified into an heroic African David battling the white Goliath of apartheid.

But it is a dangerous game. Pretoria could crush Lesotho at will, and is perhaps deterred from doing so only by some lingering concern for world opinion. The small kingdom could be throttled to death within weeks if South Africa were to cut off vital supplies.

If economic measures of this kind were not enough to bring Chief Jonathan to heel, there would remain the option of further military action and possibly the engineering of a coup to replace the troublesome chief with someone more to South Africa's liking.

Meanwhile other black states in the region are watching the unequal contest with interest. All are vulnerable too, and dependent on South Africa in varying degrees, and all are hosts, some more reluctant than others, to substantial numbers of South African exiles.

The country whose situation most closely resembles that of Lesotho in Swaziland, which is ideally located as an ANC infiltration route from marxist Mozambique into northern Natal, the eastern Transvaal and the industrial heartland of the Witwatersrand.

No country can feel safe, however. Lesotho could well be a test case of just how far Pretoria is prepared to go in using its military and economic power to bludgeon its neighbours into adopting a more pliant attitude.

Michael Hornsby

Tom Wicker Reagan's backyard pathway to war?

Mexico City Where is the Reagan Administration's hard-line policy against the Sandinista government of Nicaragua taking us? Public opinion in the United States seems not much concerned, but the Mexican Government fears that Reagan's militaristic approach may lead to war between Nicaragua and Honduras at almost any time.

This is not an abstract worry. Commenting on Reagan's new commission on Central America, to be headed by Dr Henry Kissinger, a high Mexican official said the problem was too urgent to wait for the commission's scheduled report in December. War could come before then he said, if the CIA-sponsored Contras continue their incursions into Nicaragua from their sanctuaries in Honduras.

War is clearly in the mind of Daniel Ortega Saavedra, too. As the coordinator of the Sandinista Junta, he warned the Nicaraguan people to prepare for more fighting in a speech marking the fourth anniversary of the revolution that brought the junta to power.

But that is not the only way war could start. The border clashes could get out of control on either side. Or the Nicaraguans might stride into Honduras, although they are not believed to be eager to bring on an open clash with the United States.

However it begins, in the Mexican view, such a Central American war would be a disaster, and far more of a threat to United States interests and those of other nations in the region than the Sandinista regime - in a small, impoverished country - could ever be.

The United States certainly could not remain unengaged in a Nicaragua war. Having armed and equipped the Contras, including many elements of the old oppressive Somoza government, overthrown in 1979 by the Sandinistas, and having led Honduras from a weak but democratic form of government toward right-wing military leadership, Washington could scarcely abandon its ally if war broke out.

And it is by no means clear that such a war could be fought for long, much less won, without United States troops coming to the aid of Honduras forces generally considered ineffective.

Depending on the extent of Washington's participation and the threat to Nicaragua, Cuba would almost surely be drawn in to some degree. Having helped the Sandinistas to power, as well as to sustain them for four years, Fidel Castro would be forced to come to their assistance, although some analysts think that the last thing he, too, wants is an open clash with the United States.

Cuba's participation in a Central American war, of course, would raise the question of the Soviet Union's response. Even if it were only to send arms and supplies, that would lead to a direct Soviet-American confrontation that no one wants.

Even if the most dangerous side-effects could be averted, the Mexican view is that a Nicaragua-Honduras war would be worse than anything that could be achieved by it. Even if the Nicaraguan regime could be overthrown, which surely could not be done without Cuban and perhaps Soviet intervention having first been overcome, the Sandinistas have made it clear that they would resume guerrilla warfare and perhaps foment it throughout the region.

I do not see a military intervention that will end the conflict in Central America, the Mexican official said. He thought it would bring, instead, a period of turmoil for many years, in which the United States inevitably would be entangled. That is why the Reagan policy of initiating and supporting the Contras' military attacks on Nicaragua - Ortega said they had

Overthrowing the regime would be the start of real trouble

already caused 600 deaths this year and millions of dollars' worth of damage - is seen in Mexico City as extremely dangerous.

It is hardly likely, of course, that Reagan actually wants a Nicaragua-Honduras war, so clearly would the United States have to be heavily involved and so great are the dangers. That would not be the best campaign plan for a president who is almost certainly seeking reelection.

But since the military pressure on Nicaragua clearly risks such a war, it is fair to ask what that policy can achieve that is worth the risk. Stopping the arms flow into El Salvador? Even if Washington had been able to produce a shred of evidence that this flow is of substantial importance to the Salvadoran guerrillas, there should be better ways to stop it than military attacks on Nicaragua that could bring on general war.

Forcing the Sandinistas toward a more democratic or pro-United States policy? Military attacks do not seem likely to accomplish that. Overthrowing the regime? As the Mexicans see it, that would not be the end but the beginning of real trouble. So what is Reagan's goal? Where does his Nicaraguan policy lead? If he knows, now is the time to let the people decide if they want to follow.

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Roy Hattersley outlines his objectives if he becomes Labour Party leader

Hard truths we must face to win back our heritage

The Labour Party has a moral duty to win the next general election and to obtain the power that will enable us to build a socialist society in Britain. We must begin at once to rebuild our strength and our reputation. Changes have to be made, but only our enemies will profit from a period of bitter internal dispute.

We can win only if we inspire the idealism of the British people. That requires a further restatement of the socialist principles that will guide us when we are in office. The idea that we have to choose between radicalism and reality, commensurate and socialism, is a view held only by those who do not understand the working class of this country.

But the proposals we make for changing Britain must be coherent and convincing. We must make clear the way in which real equality enhances human dignity and individual freedom. We must know the cost of our programme and be prepared to explain the way in which the bills will be paid.

The Labour Party cannot afford another long agony of so-called constitutional reform. Last month's defeat was in no small part the result of years of wrangling that we once called "democratic change" and the institutionalized conflict which it created. But we must - at first informally and then by changes in our procedures and practices - give greater power to the individual party member. If we spoke for our rank and file members we would speak for the British people.



spending were barely understood and rarely believed. The idea of "borrowing to expand" proved crucially unpopular. The British people realized that the whole strategy lacked two essential ingredients: a coherent plan for investment and a scheme to combat inflation.

Higher levels of expenditure are essential to our objectives. But a fairer distribution of wealth and power can be achieved by changes in the institutional framework of our divided society. We can improve the status and prospects of the black and Asian British. We can give men and women power over their daily lives by legislation that ranges from elected police authorities to the introduction of industrial democracy.

We can give men and women power over their daily lives

wage for the lowest paid. The slogan "socialism through free collective bargaining" is a contradiction in terms.

We must be wholly frank about the pace of potential recovery. Overstating the speed at which we can put Britain back to work undermines faith in our judgment or our honesty. We must be equally clear about our future spending programmes.

Of course, an increase in public expenditure is an essential feature of both our economic policy and our central objective - the creation of a more equal society. But we cannot meet the immediate demands of

We do not share Margaret Thatcher's view of liberty - the right of the rich and powerful to exploit their wealth and power irrespective of the interests of others. But we must not become the party of regulation and uniformity.

If we are to respect and trust the people, we must begin to listen to their opinions on the policy that lost us most votes at the last election - defence and disarmament. Nobody who canvassed in the last election can harbour any doubts about the damage done to our prospects by the contradiction inherent in our policy as presented in the manifesto. Our opposition to cruise and Pershing missiles was widely shared. So was our rejection of the waste and danger inherent in the purchase of Trident and our offer to include Polaris in multilateral negotiations. But the notion that we might give up our nuclear protection if others did not do the same was overwhelmingly rejected.

I am unapologetically the candidate of improvement

Opposition to our policy was intensified by the confusion that surrounded our proposals. We said that Nato remained our protection. But we refused to accept our Nato obligations. We promised effective conventional defence. Yet we insisted that a Labour government would cut the defence budget. There is now an urgent need to resolve these conflicts in our policy. In the other area of foreign policy, where so many votes were lost, the return to reality has already begun. Conversion to the acceptance of the European Community is belated but welcome.

Influential voices in the party will argue against the adjustments in policy and behaviour that must be made if we are to win the election. Some will go so far as to demand that we resign our position of power. Others will genuinely believe that we can succeed in four or five years' time without making any attempt to reflect the hopes and wishes of the men and women whose votes we need for victory.

It was these people - the well-intentioned but misguided - whose advice we followed in June. As a result, we endure another Conservative government: its ruthless assault on public expenditure, its demolition of the health service, its callous disregard for pensioners, its acceptance of massive unemployment as an instrument of economic policy. Most bitterly ironic of all - thanks to our failure to win the votes that would have made victory possible - cruise missiles will be stationed in Great Britain and Trident will be added to our armory.

I am, therefore, unapologetically the candidate of change and improvement. That does not make me the most comfortable or least controversial of the contestants. But it makes me the candidate of the hard truth. If because of complacency or cowardice we fail to meet the challenge the Party now faces we will have denied our heritage. Indeed we will have betrayed those millions of men and women who look to us to change society - and know that it can only be achieved by a party that wins votes and takes power. They want us to govern Britain and to bring about the more equal society that our philosophy proclaims. That achievement is still within our grasp - but only if we act bravely and begin to act at once.

Gerald Kaufman Passing the town hall buck

Any day now Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Secretary of State for the Environment, will publish a White Paper on the future of the rating system. Like most of this Government's secrets, the contents of this forthcoming document have already been profusely leaked. In this case, however, the Prime Minister has no need to set up one of her fruitless investigations. The identity of the culprit is already exposed. He is none other than Mr Jenkin himself who, within the past week, had turned into the Lina Lamont of British politics. It will be recalled that in that cinematic masterpiece *Singin' in the Rain* Miss Lamont, a silent movie star, delivered herself of the significant confession: "I gave an exclusive story to every paper in town". Mr Jenkin has followed that illustrious precedent.

So we know that what the Government has in mind is a system whereby a group of local authorities, selected as victims *pour encourager les autres*, will have their right to fix their own rate levels removed and replaced by government diktat, rubber-stamped by Parliament. This procedure, we are sternly informed, is all in the interests of control of public expenditure.

Every government takes a close interest in local government spending, and I have to say that I have come to wonder why. After all, local authority borrowing is already controlled by Whitehall. Even more subject to the Government's wishes is the rate support grant, which is distributed for the express purpose of being spent and whose level is fixed by the Secretary of State.

As for rate-borne expenditure, it is of course balanced exactly by the rates levied on local taxpayers, and so adds precisely nothing in net terms to public expenditure. Rate poundages are a bargain struck between councillors and their electors, and any local authority which levies too high a rate soon finds itself in trouble at the polling booths.

What, then, is all the fuss about? Mr Jenkin has summed it up in remarkable and indeed bizarre fashion. In one of his numerous interviews he has complained that the free exercise by local authorities of their rating powers "erodes the taxable capacity of the nation".

What, presumably, he means by this is that if councils retain liberty to levy their own rates they may be cheeky enough to take too much, leaving insufficient scope for government tax increases. This is an interesting revelation on the inner thought processes of a government ostensibly dedicated to the grand cause of tax reduction.

That is why one of the Secretary of State's more ominous threats could rebound. Mr Jenkin has forecast that persistent refusal by councils to obey Whitehall's instructions could lead the Department of the Environment to put commissioners into the town halls, charged with taking over completely the duties of elected authorities. No doubt Mr Jenkin intends that this dark warning will make councillors' blood run cold. They are more likely to seize on it as their potential salvation.

For more than three years, under earlier legislation devised by Michael Heseltine and his successor, Mr Tom King, local authorities have been required to carry out the Government's bidding by sophisticated mechanisms that created no martyrs and left the odium for service cuts and redundancies, as well as higher rates, firmly in the laps of reluctant and sullen local councillors.

That local authority expenditure nevertheless failed to conform as closely to the Government's wishes as those Secretaries of State would have liked is in fact a tribute to the civic responsibility of council leaders. Their attitude was summarized earlier this month by Mr Robert Neame, leader of Kent County Council (Conservative-controlled, in case anyone for a moment doubted it) in these words: "We regret that Kent will be penalized, but our first duty is to ensure the provision of essential services at a cost acceptable to the ratepayers."

If councillors now find that they can leave all the dirty work - and the public and political odium - to one of Mr Jenkin's commissioners, many will leap at the chance. The Secretary of State's ultimate deterrent may turn out to be Labour councillors' deliverance.

The author is Labour MP for Manchester, Gorton.

صكران من الامهل



Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

TO MERGE OR NOT TO MERGE?

Five weeks of work, argument rises for the long run on Friday. There is much to be done during the summer days. This summer the Tories must plant the seedcorn for the next election if they wish to win a second term. The whole landscape has undergone seismic change since the announcement of the last election and none of the three main parties has fully worked out the effects of that change over the next four to five years. Our task is to find a leader, the name of an alliance, and the Tories a convincing strategy for a second term. Their intentions will be examined in this page before Parliament rises.

There is to be an Alliance, or a merger? There are two opposing views on Liberal and Social Democratic minds, and so far no sign of their reconciliation. That perhaps even less likely now than Mr. Steel, though superlatively engaged in a long holiday, some token irritation with the Liberal party, which has afflicted him more and does not augur so well for the effort of a long haul in an uncertain political destination.

When the Alliance was formed members seemed to hope they would sweep all before them, that about policy or creating a new and lasting political foundation. That euphoria helped to disguise the fact that the SDP members, having belonged to a Labour government, were more interested in policies for government than the Liberals had ever been. Anyone seriously interested in government would not have been likely to join the Liberal party for nearly fifty years. These discrepancies in attitude, however, were subsumed by an assumption that government, or a share in government, could miraculously arise as a consequence of the

collapsing vote of the other two parties. When the fortunes of the Conservatives revived that became less likely. The route to government for the Alliance seemed then to lie first through replacing Labour as the viable alternative - a realignment of the left in reverse order to what happened when Labour replaced the Liberals.

In terms of votes cast at the election, that prospect seemed to be the right one. But how does the Alliance now proceed to the next stage? It cannot scale the dwindling citadel of Labour power till the next election. Yet how does it keep up momentum in the meantime? Moreover, it came second to Labour in only 46 seats, compared to being second in 262 Conservative seats. This means that its only real hope of replacing Labour is to wait for a terminal collapse in the Labour vote far in excess of that which occurred last month. Post-election surveys show, incidentally, that the SDP part of the Alliance is more likely to appeal to Labour voters in all areas than the Liberals are, which suggests that, if the policy is to plan for a realignment of the left based on a continuing collapse of Labour, the formation of a formal merger with the Liberal party would be unwise.

The nagging question remains, regardless of the personalities of Dr. Owen and Mr. Steel. Is the third force in British politics strong enough to replace the second force? Or should it stay true to its original rhetoric of breaking the mould, and work for a structure of British politics which is not at all bipolar, but multi-party? The logic of proportional representation is for many political groupings and permanent coalition governments. The logic of the realignment of the left is for a straight takeover of Labour's role as a main alternative to Conservative government in a continuing bipolar system.

The weaknesses of both positions are apparent. The Alliance

will not be in a position to break the mould and introduce a multi-party structure of politics based on proportional representation until it has already won power the conventional way in a basically bipolar system. Yet to do that it needs a cohesion and a credibility which it does not have as two groups.

Yet again, a merger, if that merely enabled the existing Liberals to absorb the SDP, would deprive the Alliance of its special appeal to still unconvinced Labour loyalists, and also its hard edge of policy making - particularly in economics and defence. The SDP capacity to deter the Liberal party from some of its wilder policies is greater as a separate party within an Alliance than it would be as a particular wing of a merged party.

The weakness of the realignment policy is that it leaves the initiative to the Labour party. Alliance politicians can only sit back and wait for Labour to do such violence to itself in its leadership contest and beyond that it continues to lose support. These possibilities will be discussed here tomorrow, but they hardly form a reassuring basis for SDP and Liberal politicians to plan a coherent strategy for the next four to five years.

This explains the likely mudslinging which may emerge in the day to day workings of the Alliance. Informal mergers at constituency level cannot be the blueprint for a successful merger and the formation of a precise political grouping at the national level. Therein lies the risk that a merged party would simply appear to be a reconstituted Liberal party. The lesson of voting patterns since the war is that Liberal fortunes ebb and flow under Labour governments and Labour under Conservative governments, but they do not flow enough to burst through the sluice-gates of the electoral system. It may take more than a long summer for the Alliance to come up with answers to these questions.

BROTHERHOOD AND CAUTION

The Chinese friendship declaration which visited the USSR earlier this month was but one instance of the many contacts now developing between the two states. Border talks, exchanges in port, culture and trade, and less florid statements by leaders in both sides have renewed speculation about the imminence of some dramatic realignment in the relations between the Pacific powers, since the United States will be affected by any change in the Sino-Soviet alliance.

The significance of these growing contacts between Moscow and Peking should not be exaggerated, however. The leaders of both sides have stressed that deeds, not words, are what count in international affairs. The propaganda war has certainly become less strident, but fundamental differences have scarcely diminished.

It was certainly unrealistic to expect immediate results on order issues during the March talks in Moscow with a Chinese delegation under a deputy foreign minister Qian Qichen; Soviet reports of a "substantial détente" were clearly over-optimistic. The territorial dispute is long historic roots. Centuries before Russian colonists spread beyond the Urals into Asia, Chinese influence was paramount. There have been many attempts to fix the boundary between China and Siberia since the first treaty was signed at Nerchinsk in 1689.

Exploiting China's weakness, Russian imperialism pushed the border further south, consolidating its conquests in a series of "unequal treaties" later condemned by both Marx and Lenin. After the 1917 revolution the Soviet government renounced the Tsarist conquests without, however, ceding any territory. Now Moscow denies that any Chinese lands were ever seized by Russia.

Although China naturally resents these losses (the city of Vladivostok, "Ruler of the East", stands on land once

Chinese) Peking does not demand the return of all lost lands - only those taken in violation of the Russo-Chinese treaties. The major disputes are over the islands and navigation rights in the Amur and Ussuri rivers, the scene of fierce fighting in 1969, and the Pamir mountains; in 1981 the USSR signed a border treaty with the Kabul regime in Afghanistan, denounced by Peking as an attempt to preempt Chinese territorial claims amounting to some 20,000 square kilometres in this strategic area. Moscow is afraid to yield even an inch lest other neighbours will be encouraged in their territorial claims.

This territorial dispute came to the fore in the 1960s as part of the general rift between the USSR and China. Ideological differences continue, but they are less bitter than when Moscow was attacking Mao as a "Hitleric warmonger". There is rivalry for influence in "national liberation struggles" and in the non-aligned countries. Both communist giants offer their greatly differing experience in socialist development as the best pattern for others to follow.

The role of the USA is an important factor. Improved Sino-American relations caused considerable upset in the Kremlin and provided further incentive to extend Soviet detente with the West. Yet at the same time Moscow criticized China for "lining up with the imperialists". The USSR emphasizes that, unlike the USA, it fully recognizes Chinese sovereignty over Taiwan; but Peking is aware that Moscow is exploiting US-Chinese differences for its own ends. While Washington retains a realistic assessment of Soviet foreign policy China has no need to fear isolation from a US-Soviet rapprochement, and can afford to show displeasure at Washington's links with Taiwan.

Both socialist states want Western and Japanese technology, but China can set its own pace of development since it

does not share Soviet ambitions to win military superiority over the United States. Unlike the USSR, China is not regarded as a major military threat. It has fairly good relations with the European Community and Japan, and apart from financial stringencies, has few restrictions on expanding trade.

As Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out recently, progress in the Sino-Soviet talks will be slight while the USSR refuses to discuss major issues such as the occupation of Afghanistan; Soviet support for Vietnam in its border conflict with China and expansionist policies in Cambodia; or the military threat to China of some fifty divisions across the border in the USSR and Mongolia. Peking is just as alarmed as Japan at the build-up of Soviet missiles in the Far East. President Andropov, like his predecessor, has talked of "normalizing" relations with China but has made no concrete proposals.

When weighed against matters of such importance, progress in other areas seems slight. The USSR has seven times more trade with the two million Mongolians in Comecon than with the thousand million Chinese. Despite increasing Chinese contacts with the USSR's East European allies, trade with West Germany alone is several times greater. Moscow Radio recently complained that a Sino-Soviet cultural agreement covers the exchange of ten students this year, while there are nine thousand Chinese students in the USSR.

It would be unwise for Western leaders to depend on the Sino-Soviet dispute to tie up a large proportion of Soviet military strength; it would be even more foolish to attempt to exacerbate the differences. The Chinese leadership is sufficiently aware of the threat of Soviet expansionism; it will no doubt continue to be cautious in developing contacts with Moscow.

produced. Nigel West, one of these journalists, has confirmed to me in writing that "I have no reason to believe that your father was ever disloyal to his country."

Yet words like "spy", "agent" and "agent of influence" are flung around and the accusations are now made once again, bolstered by the innuendo that my father's suicide in 1967 was the result of M15 questioning rather than, as his family and friends know, of his distress and mental illness after my mother's death.

It is intolerable that these leaks, innuendoes, and falsehoods should continue, while the records of the secret services remain closed to historians or to the relatives of those involved, but apparently accessible to journalists with voluble but self-

interested contacts. These events occurred a long time ago - most of them before I was born - so that I can look at them with some detachment but also with the desire to know more.

The left-wing politics of the 1930s are a proper subject for historical study and it is inconceivable that judicial or scholarly investigation of them could now endanger national security. It is also misguided to believe, as is sometimes suggested, that keeping such matters secret shields from distress the relatives and friends of those accused.

Yours faithfully,
RODERICK FLOOD,
21 Severnside Road, NW3,
July 19.

The Prince's view of Army discipline

From Mr Ben Vincent
Sir, The Prince of Wales has repeated the "common-sense" opinion that if the young are "given a taste of Army discipline" report, (July 19) they are more likely to become law-abiding citizens. When I distinguished a public speaker such pronouncement seems most of us assume that his advisers have researched the subject and can produce evidence. May we know on what the opinion is based? Quite recently we had evidence that the process is at least not automatic. Presumably the Paras are a fine example of the effect of Army discipline but a sizeable group were recently found guilty of serious sexual offence against a girl of fifteen, who was openly brought into their barracks and dormitory in contravention of military security. In defence it was blandly stated that this breach was not very unusual. A few weeks later *The Times* reported that another group of Paras were up before the court for their part in a drunken brawl in the streets of Aldershot. Other cases have been reported from overseas.

Is it not perhaps in accord with common-sense to expect riotous drunken and sexual misbehaviour when young fellows are removed from the natural disciplines of local communities, parents and the residents of streets where they are known?

Do ex-soldiers generally confirm the Prince's observation that their comrades were on the whole less given to theft, vandalism, violence, drunkenness, debauch, contempt of authority, idleness, obscenity and blasphemy than civilians?
Yours faithfully,
BEN VINCENT,
4 Hawthorne Road,
Radlett,
Hertfordshire,
July 19.

EEC labour code

From Mr Nigel Kennedy
Sir, Bryan Rigby suggests (July 7) that the Vredeling directive is damaging and misconceived. But if his support for the principles contained within the draft directive is genuine, and if he really believes that "the British industrial relations tradition" can achieve these standards undirected by the EEC, then the directive itself should not cause him much concern. If employee consultation is already - or is about to be - a reality in Britain, then the directive should arrive unnoticed. And, if this is the case, it will serve as a useful watchdog over companies which attempt to opt out of their responsibilities regarding employee information whenever they find it inconvenient.
Yours faithfully,
NIGEL KENNEDY,
43 Santos Road, SW18.

'Improved' bread

From Mr Justin de Blank
Sir, I write to comment on the proposed alterations to the bread and flour regulations and specifically to oppose the recommendation that wheat and rye flour be added to wholemeal bread. I regard this as a thoroughly bad recommendation. "Wholemeal" is a neat, clear-cut word which concisely states that the flour or meal is the result of grinding the whole (or all the component parts) of the grain of wheat.

The justification underlying this recommendation is that the plant bakers find it difficult to bake wholemeal loaves on their plant unless the flour is doctored with "improvers", principally to give more lift or development to the loaf. But wholemeal loaves can perfectly well be made without "improvers" and with flour from English wheat. We bake thousands of such loaves each week using only English wheat. It takes skill but it can be done.

Let others acquire these skills; it is not right to force questionable changes on the public to fit round the demands of a part - admittedly a large part - of the baking trade.
Yours faithfully,
JUSTIN DE BLANK,
Justin de Blank Provisions Ltd,
42 Elizabeth Street, SW1,
July 13.

Matrimonial links

From Mrs Kathleen Waring
Sir, Perhaps the General Synod of the Church of England would now consider changing the words of the Marriage Service to read: "ill death or divorce we do part."
Yours faithfully,
KATHLEEN WARING,
251 Wendover House,
Thurlow Street, SE17,
July 15.

Seabed rights

From Mr Thomas P. Winsor
Sir, Professor Denman (July 18), in making his proposal that the rights of the state to the seabed and subsoil of the UK continental shelf should be conveyed to the oil companies to secure them certain safeguards, errs in a number of important respects: 1. The UK's rights over the UK continental shelf (UKCS) are sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting the natural resources of its seabed and subsoil. Article I of the Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf, as enacted into UK by the Continental Shelf Act 1964. They therefore fall quite far short of the full sovereignty that we enjoy over our land territory, and the two should not be confused. 2. As most of the oil-bearing strata in the UKCS lie in the Scottish sector and the civil law of Scotland applies to it - Continental Shelf

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Turning the screw on rate support

From the Leader of the Kent County Council

Sir, I was astonished to read in your main front page report of yesterday's edition (July 19) that Kent County Council might figure on some Government list as an "overspender". I can only presume that it represents the view of your reporter rather than a considered comment of the Secretary of State.

It is no secret that Kent's budget for 1983/84 exceeds the expenditure target set by the Government along with another 147 local authorities in England, and indeed two-thirds of all the shire counties. What matters is the scale of individual authorities' overspending.

The Government applied a relatively mild grant penalty to authorities who overshot their target by no more than 2 per cent, no doubt in recognition of the arbitrary nature of the target. Of those shire counties where the Conservative Party has a clear majority only one exceeded target by more than 2 per cent and their total contribution to the overall total of £771m was a mere £36m. This piddling pales into insignificance when set against the GLC's excess of £301m, ILEA's at £97m and £72m by the six metropolitan counties.

Furthermore, if Patrick Jenkin were to be seriously suggesting that Kent would be branded as an overspender that would be a breathtaking volte-face from his widely reported remarks in the House of Commons about the "rough justice" of the expenditure targets. Those targets are fundamentally based on what authorities have spent in the past, so that they already legitimise to a considerable extent past high spending and turn the screw even tighter on those authorities whose previous record had been marked by prudence and economy.

If local authorities are to be pronounced guilty by journalists' innuendo I can only hope that the Government will, like Parliament

last week, opt for punishment which is both civilised and appropriate.

Yours faithfully,
R. H. B. NEAME,
County Hall,
 Maidstone, Kent,
 July 20.

From Councillor J. Sanders Grose

Sir, Does the inclusion of the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames in your correspondent's list of councils destined for government rate-capping (July 19) mean that councils who are real sinners are in danger of knee-capping?

Almost exactly a year ago I visited Mr Heseltine, the then Secretary of State for the Environment, to argue a special case for increasing Richmond's rate support grant. I did not succeed, but he was generous in his praise of financial controls and results which set an excellent example, etc. etc.

Indeed, a week ago it was confirmed to this committee that our expenditure for 1981/82 fell within the Government expenditure guidelines by 2.65 per cent. It was also reported that although the Council's expenditure is almost exactly in line with the Government's provisional effective target.

Members were also informed at the same meeting that 1. Richmond employs the lowest number of staff per 1,000 of population in any London borough, 2. over the last two years overtime working has been reduced by 23.5 per cent hours, 3. rates consistently over the years have been below the average of outer London boroughs.

Is Mr Patrick Jenkin tilting against windmills or has someone got his Richmonds in a twist?
Yours faithfully,
J SANDERS GROSE, Chairman,
Policy and Resources Committee,
London Borough of Richmond upon Thames,
Members' Room
Municipal Offices,
Twickenham,
Middlesex,
July 19.

Sentenced for life

From Mr Ewen E. S. Montagu, QC

Sir, Not many people have seen a man who is serving a life-sentence which he believes to be definitely for the whole of the remainder of his life. I have had that awful and unforgettable experience - it was horrifying beyond the imagination of anyone who had not seen it.

It occurred at the naval court-martial of a young sailor charged with having acted as a stool-pigeon while a prisoner of the Germans. The prosecutor called as a witness a young Canadian who had been convicted of giving aid to the Germans and who believed that his life-sentence meant for the whole of the rest of his life and that, having regard to prevailing public opinion, he could never hope to be released. One saw a creature (it was

virtually impossible to think of him as a human being) who was in all real respects dead - although he was still breathing.

I am not contesting the need for very long sentences for brutal murders - or indeed for any brutal violence - even if the Almighty decrees that everyone should think deeply before advocating what I feel to be the ultimate in cruelty - a sentence which will, by statute, inevitably go on and on with no hope of any relief in this life. It may be that some prisoners could, in the event, never be released, but to enact that they should have no hope would be inhuman.

I am, Sir, etc.
EWEN E. S. MONTAGU,
24 Montrose Court,
Exhibition Road, SW7,
July 18.

Scottish salmon stocks

From Sir Andrew Gilchrist

Sir, On July 20 and 21, 1982, you were good enough to publish two articles by me on the very serious decline of salmon-fishing in Scotland.

Your readers may care to know that the general situation this year is no better and may even be worse. Many people are relying on a repeat performance of the heavy autumn run of grilse which occurred in many rivers last year, but there is little real hope in this direction. Such a concentration of pro-ductivity angling in a brief season is unlikely to ensure the continuance of a sport which is not merely enjoyable but economically significant for regions lacking in modern forms of development. A season four weeks long (in pursuit of salmon in what is basically a small and immature form) will not

support the hotels and boarding houses. Could Arsenal survive if they were compelled to play all their matches within four weeks?

Is there a remedy? Yes, though the subject requires fuller treatment than can be given here. It is worth making an effort to save our salmon. Look what the loaclanders have done by following three simple lines of approach. The following is an extract from the July issue of *News from Iceland*:

The number of salmon caught in Iceland's streams and rivers has doubled in just over a decade. The ever-increasing stock of this fine game fish is attributed to three main factors: an extensive breeding programme, a fishing ban in coastal waters, and inland waters that are pollution free.
Yours faithfully,
ANDREW GILCHRIST,
Arthur's Crag,
Hazelbank,
by Lanark,
July 7.

Gardener's options

From Mrs Christine Shorney

Sir, As a new recruit to an allotment this year I hate to put a damper on Mr Lawrence D Hill's hopes for the unemployed in this direction (July 5).

First of all, to dispel the myth that cheap vegetables are obtainable from an allotment, "the only cheap vegetables are those available in the shops", a quote from my father-in-law, retired, and with long experience.

Here are just some of the expenses I have incurred: rent and water, £5.60 for 150 sq yds, or five perches; mushroom compost, £16; fruit trees, seed, fertilizer, £18; sundry tools, £36 - at which point I had to get a job to pay for it all.

I have harvested two gooseberry tarts, three lettuces and five radishes; the slugs had the French

beans. But I am persevering, against the long established couch, that is. Unpaid hours clocked up would pay for a family cruise.

A large investment in time and money is required to get off the ground from scratch and good vegetables require more than just the supply of seed, which is the least of it. I have not even cosied the software.

Having got started, *Tomorrow's World* advised allotment holders in cities that the lead content in our vegetables should be giving us cause for concern. Then the wettest spring in history rotted early sowings and only a tenth of my parsnips have germinated, for which I am truly grateful, if not exultant.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTINE SHORNEY,
19 Crispin Way,
Kingswood,
Bristol,
July 5.

Impediments on prisoners' rights

From the Chairman of the Howard League for Penal Reform

Sir, In roundly condemning penal reformers you assert that there is no such thing as prisoners' rights, but only a limited obligation on the part of penal administrators to apply minimum standards of accommodation and discipline ("Just deserts", July 15).

You are wrong on two counts. First, the House of Lords has held that a prisoner retains all the rights of the citizen, except those that are specifically taken away by statute: *Raymond v Honey* (1983) AC1. Neither the Prison Act 1952 nor the Prison Rules 1964 (as amended) has authorised, for example, any impairment of the prisoner's rights of unimpeded access to the courts for a remedy against the prison administration.

Second, prison administrators have for some time now acknowledged that the rehabilitative ideology (an outmoded concept of modern penal systems) has been replaced, not by retribution but by the justice model which pays regard to fair and equal treatment for all convicted prisoners, without discrimination. ("Humane containment" is the contemporary Prison Department philosophy.)

Nothing conduces more to disturbance of the prison scene than the declared policy of imposing on prisoners - particularly the more disruptive prisoner - a loss of identity in conditions of intolerable overcrowding and with a denial of basic rights of maintained contact with families and friends.

In short, we do ourselves a grave disservice if we do not permit all prisoners to serve out their sentences in tolerable conditions - both physical and psychological - consistent with sound prison administration. Offenders are sent to prison as punishment for crime, and not for punishment.

Yours sincerely,
LOUIS BLOM-COOPER, Chairman,
Howard League for Penal Reform,
320-322 Kennington Park Road,
SE11,
July 19.

Rainbow warriors

From Mr Yehudi Menuhin

Sir, Greenpeace, in its intrepid confrontation with the greed of our fellow men, most recently in the USSR, has demonstrated with courage and valour how to build a better world; how to emancipate mankind through responsibility to others, not necessarily of ones own clan or species, and to the uses of freedom.

May their inspiring idealism turn our wrath against the real threats to mankind. They have identified them; those who pass unchallenged, and without respect towards our fellow creatures on this planet - human, animal and vegetable - to wreck our world with their blind greed.

Yours faithfully,
YEHUDI MENUHIN,
2 The Grove,
Higgate Village, N16,
July 21.

Musical manners

From Mr Gerald Harvey

Sir, Mr Ponsonby's assurance (July 12) that Messrs Boulez and Messiaen are really nice, sensitive chaps may be true but it doesn't make the music sound any less dreadful. As for his constant lament of "get to know it and you will learn to like it," I have been trying that for 30 years and it doesn't work, at least only for a very limited number of pieces, and one finds ones ears assaulted without just cause all too often.

The BBC and Mr Ponsonby have a tremendous opportunity in this respect. They have the biggest music machine ever built. No other art form is fed into our very homes as relentlessly as music - not even film. Yet there is little attempt to open our hearts to modern music. In fact, as an educator, Radio 3 is virtually a non-starter. *Music Weekly* is a jewelled island in a dead sea.

Nothing is offered to continue the finest tradition of Anthony Hopkins. The recent television film of Respighi were all the more beautiful for the rarity of the genre. The general presentation of modern music is bland and formal, with no attempt in the *Radio Times* to suggest that it might be interesting or special, and with no more than only a tenth of formal analyses of the works, impersonally read by an unconvincing announcer and justly forgotten as soon as the noise starts.

Can Mr Ponsonby turn Radio 3 into something alive, a presentation of what is alive, beautiful and necessary to our lives in the musical field? Can he try to show us just what it is that he finds so fascinating about this stuff?

Yours sincerely,
GERALD HARVEY,
8 Briarwood Road,
Clapham Park, SW4.

Relatively speaking

From Mr Felix Barker

Sir, After his article (July 19) Mr Philip Howard, your genial guardian of our grammar, will be relieved to hear that in one place at least the correct use of the personal relative pronoun is maintained.

I am assured that at Boston, in the Ivy League fougé of Harvard, the ovals are so well educated that they hoot not "To-whit-to-who" but "To-whit-to-whom".
I am, Sir, yours obediently,
FELIX BARKER,
Watermill House,
Brennden,
Kent,
July 20.

Soviet 'moles'

From Professor R. C. Flood

Sir, Both as the son of Bernard Flood, MP, and as a professional historian, I should be delighted if the Government were - as Ted Leadbitter, MP, has suggested (report, July 18) - to set up an inquiry into the extent of the damage done by Soviet influence in public life in Britain in the 1930s and 1940s.

For the last three years, my father has been accused by journalists, spurred on by leaks from within the secret services, of having been a Soviet agent and a recruiter of spies. He was a communist in his youth, but not a shared of evidence that he gave or intended to give any secret to the Soviet Union, or incited anyone else to do so, has yet been



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE July 23: The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief, this morning presented New Colours to the 1st Battalion Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons) at Tidworth, Wiltshire.

the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. His-Royal Highness visited the Ceredigion Museum at the Coliseum, Aberystwyth.

Church news Appointments The Rev J Adams, Assistant Curate of St Burwell, St Leon and St Andrew, Church of England, London, same diocese.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr W. B. Barry and Dr S. H. Kennedy The engagement is announced between Barry Barry, 21, of the late Alan and Elizabeth Barry, of Largs, and Sherril, eldest daughter of Helen Kennedy, now living in Upper Bucklebury, Berkshire, and of the late John Kennedy.

Mr P. J. D. Laws and Miss J. M. Squire The marriage took place on Saturday at St Lawrence's Church, Chobham, Surrey, of Mr Peter John Douglas Laws, son of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Laws of Aldham, Essex, and Miss Jacqueline Mary Squire, elder daughter of Lt-Col and Mrs Stuart Squire, of The Gordon Boys' School, West End, The Rev. Roger Holburn officiated, assisted by the Rev. Timothy Thornton.

Latest wills Mr Robert Alan James, of Upper Enham, Andover, Hampshire, the yachtman, and husband of Dame Naomi James, left estate valued at £139,175 net.

Marriages

Mr P. E. J. Clerk and Miss L. A. Hewens The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mark's Church, Oxfordshire, of Mr Peter Edward John Clerk, younger son of Sir John Clerk, of Penicuik, Bt, and Lady Clerk, of Penicuik House, Midlothian, and Miss Lucy Ann Hewens, only daughter of Mr Michael Hewens of Crookham Manor, Thatcham, Berkshire, and Mrs Derek Baxter, of The Grange, Bampton, Oxfordshire.

Mr J. S. B. Pearson and Mrs M. W. Hudson The marriage took place in London on Saturday, July 23, between Mr Sebastian Pearson and Mrs Moira Hudson.

Latest appointments Mr John Pefford to be chairman of the Domestic Heating Council.



The Duke of Edinburgh inspecting a guard of honour of the 1st Battalion, Queen's Own Highlanders, at Moolton Barracks, Tidworth, Wiltshire. He presented the 'sword of peace' to Lieutenant-Colonel N. J. Ridley, the Battalion's Commanding Officer in the Falklands.

Highlanders win 'sword of peace' for Falklands effort

A "sword of peace" was presented to the 1st Battalion, Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons) on Saturday by the Duke of Edinburgh.

University news

Oxford OXFORD COLLEGE: Flory European Studies, Honorary Lecturer, Copenhagen University, Denmark, 1983-84.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy Rear Admiral: J. E. C. Croft, Deputy Commander, Western Approaches Command, HMS Dryad, Portsmouth.

Birthdays today

Lord Amulree, 83; Mr James Butler, 52; Sir Charles Gordon, 65; the Rev Dr John Huxtable, 71; Mr R. Goodman Irvine, 74; Professor Sir John McMichael, 79; Sir David Napley, 68; Professor W. R. Niblett, 77; Miss Anne Ross, 53.

Carmens Company

The following have been elected officers of the Carmens' Company for the ensuing year: Master: Mr F. R. Birch; Senior Warden: Mr C. F. W. Birch; Junior Warden: Mr O. Sunderland.

Parliament this week

Business: July 25: The following private members' questions will be asked: Mr. [Name] asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department...

OBITUARY

SIR CLEMENT CHESTERMAN Specialist in tropical diseases

Sir Clement Chesterman, OBE, the specialist in tropical diseases and African missionary, died on July 20 at the age of 89.

MR PATRICK SWIFT

Patrick Swift, who died at his home in Algarve, Portugal, on July 19 at the age of 56, was a painter of rare genius, recognized by his peers though little known to the general public.

PROFESSOR FRANK SUTCLIFFE

Professor Frank Sutcliffe, who died on July 16, aged 64, had been associated with the University of Manchester since he entered the French Department as a student in 1937.

MAJOR FREDERICK BRABY

Major Frederick Braby, CBE, MC, who was well known in the world of engineering and industrial organization, and also for his practice as a support of the principal of profit sharing and co-partnership in industry, died on July 15 at the age of 86.

Science report

Hazards of dating a dinosaur

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Sotheby's FOUNDED 1744 Conduit Street, Fitz Sale Service 26 Conduit Street, London W1R 9TB Tel: (01) 493 8080

Falkland role for pack horse

The Army has returned to the pack horse to help it overcome the difficulties of re-supplying isolated military positions during the Falklands winter.

This document includes particulars given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange for the purpose of giving information with regard to The Diversified Bond Fund Limited ("the Fund"). The Participating Redeemable Preference Shares of 1 cent (US) each in the capital of the Fund ("Participating Shares") are offered on the basis of the information and representations contained in this document. All other information given or representations made by any person must be regarded as unauthorised.

The Directors have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or opinion. All the Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

A copy of this prospectus, having attached thereto copies of the Contracts and the Auditors' Consent referred to respectively in paragraphs 6 and 9 of Appendix D, has been delivered to the Registrar of Companies in England and Wales for registration.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for all the Participating Shares, issued and available to be issued, to be admitted to the Official List.

The consent of the Finance and Economics Committee of the States of Jersey under the Control of Borrowing (Jersey) Order 1956 (as amended) has been obtained for the issue of up to 25,000,000 Participating Shares. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Finance and Economics Committee does not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

The distribution of this prospectus and the offering of Participating Shares may be restricted in certain jurisdictions. It is the responsibility of any person in possession of this prospectus and any person wishing to make applications for Participating Shares pursuant to this prospectus to inform themselves of and to observe all applicable laws and regulations of any relevant jurisdiction.

This prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. In particular, the Participating Shares have not been registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 and, except in a placement by the Fund that does not involve a public offering, may not be directly or indirectly offered or sold in the United States or for the benefit of United States persons, or to others purchasing the Participating Shares for re-offering, re-sale or delivery directly or indirectly in the United States, or as for the benefit of any such persons. No application for any Participating Shares pursuant to the offer contained in this prospectus will be accepted from any person who is unable to make a declaration stating that such person is not a US person and that, upon the registration of such shares in the relevant state or states, no US person will be interested in such shares.

For the purposes of this prospectus and the accompanying Application Form, "United States" means the United States of America, each state thereof, its territories and possessions and all areas subject to its jurisdiction; and "US person" means a citizen or resident of the United States, a partnership or corporation created or organised in the United States or under the laws of the United States or an estate or trust (other than an estate or trust the income of which from sources outside the United States is not effectively connected with the conduct of trade or business within the United States and is not included for purposes of computing United States federal income tax).

This prospectus shall not constitute an invitation to the public in the Cayman Islands to subscribe for any of the Participating Shares.

Statements made in this prospectus are based on the law and practice currently in force in the Cayman Islands, the United Kingdom and Jersey, and are subject to changes therein.

21 July 1983

The Diversified Bond Fund Limited

(An exempted company incorporated with limited liability on 14 July 1983 under the provisions of the Companies Law, Cap. 22 as amended of the Cayman Islands)

Offer for subscription of up to 25,000,000 Participating Redeemable Preference Shares of 1 cent (US) each at US \$10 per share payable in full on application.

The Participating Redeemable Preference Shares are available to be issued as Participating Income Shares or as Participating Accumulation Shares

Share Capital

Authorised		Nominal
10,000	Management Shares of US \$1 each	US \$10,000
29,000,000	*Unclassified Shares of US 1 cent each	US \$290,000
		US \$300,000
Issued, or now being offered		Total (including premium)
1,000	Management Shares of US \$1 each	US \$1,000
25,000,000	Unclassified Shares of US 1 cent each to be issued as Participating Income Shares or as Participating Accumulation Shares	US \$250,000,000

*Unclassified Shares may be issued as Participating Redeemable Preference Shares or as Nominal Shares. The Participating Redeemable Preference Shares may be issued as Participating Income Shares or as Participating Accumulation Shares. The Nominal Shares may only be issued at par for the purposes of providing funds for the repayment of the nominal amount of any Participating Shares redeemed. Further details are set out in Appendix A below.

Indebtedness. At the close of business on 20 July 1983 the Fund did not have any debentures, loan capital (including term loans) outstanding or created but unissued nor any other borrowings, mortgages, charges or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdrafts, liabilities under acceptances or acceptance credits, hire-purchase commitments, guarantees or any other material contingent liabilities.

Issue of Participating Shares. Offer for subscription of up to 25,000,000 Participating Shares of 1 cent (US) each at US \$10 per share payable in full on application. The Participating Shares are available to be issued as Participating Income Shares or as Participating Accumulation Shares.

The subscription lists for the Participating Shares offered will open at 10.00 am on 3 August 1983 and will close not later than 3.30 pm on the same day. For information as to how to subscribe, see Procedure for Subscription.

This prospectus does not constitute an offer or invitation in respect of Participating Shares at any time after 3 August 1983.

In the event that the amount raised by the issue of Participating Shares pursuant to this offer is less than US \$1,000,000 (see paragraph 8 of Appendix D) all application monies will be returned to applicants at their risk and will be posted not later than 10 August 1983.

Directors

Christopher Brunton Melluish (Chairman)
Thundridge Hill, Ware, Hertfordshire,
United Kingdom.

(Director, Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited)

Dr. Roberto Ramon Aleman
Golf Heights, City of Panama,
Republic of Panama.

(Partner, Icaza, Gonzalez-Ruiz & Aleman)

Walter Albert Eberstadt
1035 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10028,
United States of America.
(General Partner, Lazard Freres & Co., (New York))

Peter Timothy Hart
Le Tapis, Clos Royale, Grouville, Jersey,
Channel Islands.
(Manager/Secretary, Lazard Securities (Jersey) Limited)

Thorleif Monsen
Lyford Cay, New Providence, Bahamas.
(President, Aall & Company Limited Inc. (George
Town, Grand Cayman))

Eric John Sainsbury
Kenton, Harrington Sound Road, Smiths Parish,
Bermuda.

(Managing Director, Argus Insurance Company
Limited (Bermuda))

Alan Charles Wrigley
Mantles Green Cottage, Hyde Heath,
Buckinghamshire, United Kingdom.
(Director, Lazard Securities Limited)

Administration
Registered Office
The Aall Building, North Church Street,
Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands,
British West Indies.

Manager
Lazard Securities (Jersey) Limited,
2-6 Church Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.
Telephone: Jersey (0534) 37361 Telex: 4192154

Secretary and Registrar
Aall Trust & Banking Corporation Ltd.,
The Aall Building, North Church Street.

Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands,
British West Indies.
Telephone: Grand Cayman 94355 Telex: 4303 CP

Investment Adviser
Lazard Securities Limited,
21 Moorfields, London EC2P 2HT,
United Kingdom.

Custodian
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
(Jersey Branch), Queensway House,
Queen Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Joint Auditors
In the Cayman Islands:
Coopers & Lybrand, Chartered Accountants
Cayman International Trust Building,
PO Box 219, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands,
British West Indies.

In Jersey:
Coopers & Lybrand, Chartered Accountants
La Motte Chambers, St. Helier, Jersey,
Channel Islands.

Bankers

Lazard Brothers & Co., (Jersey) Limited,
2-6 Church Street, St. Helier, Jersey,
Channel Islands.

Stockbrokers
Cazenove & Co.,
12 Tokenhouse Yard, London EC2R 7AN,
United Kingdom and The Stock Exchange.

Legal Advisers
In the Cayman Islands:
Maples and Calder, Attorneys at Law
Cayman International Trust Building,
PO Box 309, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands,
British West Indies.

In England:
Freshfields, Solicitors
Grindall House, 25 Newgate Street,
London EC1A 7LH, United Kingdom.

In Jersey:
Michael Voisin & Co., Advocates
PO Box 31, Templar House, Don Road,
St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Objectives of the Fund

The Fund was incorporated with limited liability on 14 July 1983 under the provisions of the Companies Law, Cap. 22 as amended of the Cayman Islands. It will operate in a similar way to a unit trust in that each week it may issue and redeem Participating Shares at prices based on the Fund's underlying net asset value. The Fund's share capital is described in Appendix A. This prospectus relates to the initial offer of 25,000,000 Participating Shares in the Fund at US \$10 per Participating Share.

The Fund aims to provide investors with a professionally managed portfolio of fixed interest securities and securities issued at a discount in the international capital markets, denominated in US dollars, deutschmarks, Dutch guilders, pounds sterling, Swiss francs, French francs, Japanese yen, Canadian dollars and Norwegian kroner.

It is in the nature of bond investment that a large part of the return generally arises as income. But the Directors believe that there are significant investment opportunities in purchasing deep discount bonds and notes where substantial capital gains (including the discount) may arise. Accordingly, the Fund may include a large proportion of deep discount bonds and notes in its portfolio, thus giving rise to capital gains (including discounts) rather than income. In current conditions it is expected that the Fund's portfolio would earn an income yield of approximately 5 per cent per annum.

Investment Policy

A large proportion of the bonds in the Fund's portfolio is likely to consist of eurocurrency instruments together with bonds issued in those countries where no tax is withheld at source on interest and zero or low coupon bonds. It will be the Directors' intention to concentrate the portfolio on prime quality issues, in order to maintain a high degree of marketability. The Fund will make a reasonable spread of investments and its Articles of Association contain certain restrictions on the Fund's investment policy, including a provision that, at the time of acquisition, the value of the Fund's interest in any investment shall not exceed 15 per cent of

the value of the Fund's total investments; further details of the restrictions will be found in paragraph 15 of Appendix D.

Those of the Fund's assets not committed to the longer term markets may be held either as cash on deposit, invested in short-term negotiable securities such as certificates of deposit, bank acceptances and treasury bills, or invested in floating rate instruments on which the rate of interest is periodically reviewed. The Directors will seek to protect the capital value of the Fund by shortening the average maturity of the investments in periods of rising interest rates. Therefore, the proportion of the assets of the Fund held in cash and short-term instruments may be considerable and may vary from time to time according to the Directors' views of the likely movements in interest rates.

The anticipated movement of foreign exchange values is an important part of investment decisions both in selecting long-term securities and in choosing currencies in which to hold funds. However, active dealings in the foreign exchange markets are not contemplated.

Directors of the Fund
Christopher Brunton Melluish (Chairman) (aged 47), is a Director of Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited and Joint Managing Director of Lazard Securities Limited. He is also a Director of MGM Assurance Limited.

Roberto Ramon Aleman (aged 61) is a partner of the law firm of Icaza, Gonzalez-Ruiz & Aleman, City of Panama, Republic of Panama. He is a Director of Unilac Inc., and has served his country as Ambassador of Panama to the United States of America and as a Member of the Constitution Revision Commission.

Walter Albert Eberstadt (aged 62) is a general partner of Lazard Freres and Co., One Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020, United States of America. In addition, he is a Director of Transocean Holding Corporation and a Member of the International Capital Markets Committee of the New York Stock Exchange.

Peter Timothy Hart (aged 31) is a manager of and secretary of Lazard Securities (Jersey) Limited.

Thorleif Monsen (aged 73) is President of Aall & Company Limited Inc. In addition, he is President of Aall Trust & Banking Corporation Ltd. and a Director of a number of other private companies.

Eric John Sainsbury (aged 50) is Managing Director of Argus Insurance Company Limited, Bermuda, and each of its subsidiaries. He is also a Director of a number of Bermuda Exempted Companies.

Alan Charles Wrigley (aged 37) is a Director of Lazard Securities Limited. In addition, he is a Director of Aall Trust & Banking Corporation Ltd.

Participating Income Shares and Participating Accumulation Shares
The Participating Shares offered for subscription are available to be issued as Participating Income Shares or as Participating Accumulation Shares. The two classes carry the same rights except in the following respects. The Participating Income Shares carry a right to dividends. The Participating Accumulation Shares carry no right to dividends. Instead, they carry a right to an increased share in the underlying assets of the Fund.

On each Valuation Day a calculation is carried out to determine the proportion of the Fund's assets attributable to the Participating Income Shares and the Participating Accumulation Shares, taking into account any dividends paid to the holders of the Participating Income Shares and alterations in the numbers of shares in issue of each class. This apportionment then forms the basis for calculating the subscription and redemption prices of the two classes of shares and their respective rights to surplus assets on a winding-up. For further details see Appendix A.

صكنا من الاصل

The Diversified Bond Fund Limited — continued

Dividend Policy

Every year the Directors will determine the amount of income available for distribution in meeting management, secretarial, custodian and other expenses. This amount will be apportioned between the Participating Income Shares and the Participating Accumulation Shares on the basis of the apportionment of the underlying assets of the Fund between these two classes of shares.

Substantially all of the amount apportioned to the Participating Income Shares will be distributed to holders of Participating Income Shares by way of half-yearly dividends.

Receipts of the Fund arising in the form of gains on the sale or redemption of securities, including any discounts on securities originally issued at a discount, will not be treated as income.

Dividends will be paid without deduction of tax in the Cayman Islands. The first such dividend will be paid to holders of Participating Income Shares on the register on 30 January 1984.

In current conditions, it is expected that the Fund's portfolio would earn an income yield of approximately 5 per cent. per annum. Recurrent expenses are estimated at 1 per cent. per annum of the value of the Fund, leaving about 4 per cent. per annum to be apportioned between the Participating Income Shares and Participating Accumulation Shares.

Procedure for Subscription

Application should be made on the application form provided and must be for a minimum of 100 Participating Shares.

Each application must be accompanied either by a separate United States dollar cheque or banker's draft for the full amount payable on application. The application should be sent to: Lazard Brothers & Co., (Jersey) Limited, PO Box 108, 2-6 Church Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

As to arrive not later than 10.00 am on 3 August 1983. Cheques should be made payable to Lazard Securities (Jersey) Limited.

On completion and delivery of the application form accompanied by a cheque will constitute legally enforceable promise that the cheque will be honoured on first presentation. The Fund reserves the right to reject any application in whole or in part in which event the application monies or any balance thereof will be posted to the applicant at his own risk not later than 3 August 1983. Applications will not be acknowledged but certificates for Participating Shares issued will be posted at the applicant's risk not later than 31 August 1983.

Acceptance of applications will be conditional on the Council of The Stock Exchange admitting to the Official List on or before 3 August 1983 the Participating Shares issued and available to be issued. Monies paid in respect of all applications will be returned if such listing is not obtained on or before that date.

Copies of this prospectus, incorporating the application form, may be obtained from:

Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited,
21 Moorfields, London EC2P 2HT, United Kingdom.
Lazard Brothers & Co., (Jersey) Limited,
PO Box 108, 2-6 Church Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

All Trust & Banking Corporation Ltd.,
The Aull Building, North Church Street, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands,
British West Indies.

Management and Administration

The Manager

Lazard Securities (Jersey) Limited ("LSJ") will act as manager of the Fund. As manager LSJ will be responsible to the Directors for managing the business of the Fund. LSJ may be authorised by the Fund in certain circumstances to instruct the custodian to hold the assets of the Fund on trust for the benefit of the Fund's creditors and shareholders rather than to the order of the Fund (see Appendix A).

LSJ is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lazard Brothers & Co., (Jersey) Limited which is a registered Jersey bank and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited, a major London Accepting House. LSJ manages Lazard Brothers International Income Fund Limited, Lazard Brothers Sterling Reserve Fund Limited, Lazard Brothers International Capital Fund (Cayman) Limited, Lazard Brothers International Asset Fund Limited, The Capital Growth Bond Fund Limited, Lazard Brothers Far Eastern Fund Limited, Lazard Brothers North American Fund Limited and other portfolios, which together have total investments whose value exceeds US \$465 million.

Secretary and Registrar

All Trust & Banking Corporation Ltd. ("ATB") will act as the secretary and registrar of the Fund. ATB is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Aull & Company Limited Inc., one of the world's largest ship brokers. ATB is a bank licensed and registered under the laws of the Cayman Islands which provides trust, investment and banking services.

Under the provisions of an existing management agreement made between Aull & Company Limited Inc. and Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited, Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited provides technical assistance to ATB and two directors to the board of ATB and is entitled to share a share of the earnings of ATB.

Investment Adviser

Lazard Securities Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited, has been appointed investment adviser to LSJ and will provide investment policy guidance and advice.

Lazard Securities Limited is responsible for providing all the investment, management and advisory services offered by Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited. It manages worldwide investments totalling approximately US \$3 1/2 billion for UK and overseas clients, and has considerable experience in the eurobond and other fixed interest markets.

Custodian

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Jersey Branch ("MGT") will act as custodian of the Fund. All of the assets of the Fund will be held by MGT or to its order. MGT may appoint sub-custodians, nominees and agents to perform its duties or discretions provided that MGT remains liable for any acts or omissions of, or loss directly or indirectly caused by, any such persons. Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited will act as nominee of MGT to hold certain of the Fund's investments to the order of the custodian.

LSJ, ATB, Lazard Securities Limited and MGT were appointed under the agreements referred to in paragraph 6 of Appendix D.

Charges and Fees

LSJ

In respect of its services as manager LSJ will receive from the Fund a quarterly fee of a three-hundredths part of one per cent. of the average of the values of the net assets of the Fund as at each Valuation Day during the relevant quarter (which valuation will be calculated in accordance with the provisions in the Articles of Association for determining the subscription price of Participating Shares).

LSJ will make no initial charge to investors in respect of Participating Shares to be allotted on 8 August 1983 but on subsequent issues it may retain for its own benefit an initial charge of up to three per cent. of the subscription price of the Participating Shares plus the amount necessary to round up the subscription price of each Participating Share to the nearest whole cent.

In secondary market transactions members of the Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited group ("the Lazard group") will make no charges, commission or dealing profit on transactions with the Fund. Where any member of the Lazard group participates in the underwriting and/or placement of new issues of securities and subsequently such securities are sold to the Fund by any member of the Lazard group, any placement discounts earned in respect of the Fund by any member of the Lazard group will generally be passed on to the Fund, but any underwriting fees will generally be retained by the relevant member of the Lazard group.

The investment adviser, Lazard Securities Limited, will receive fees. Those will not be borne by the Fund but will be paid by LSJ out of its own fees.

ATB

ATB will receive from the Fund a quarterly fee of a one thirty-second part of one per cent. of the average of the values of the net assets of the Fund (calculated as in the case of LSJ's fee). This fee will be reduced, on a sliding scale, where the average of the net asset values of the Fund exceeds US \$40 million. On the first US \$10 million in excess of US \$40 million, the percentage calculation of ATB's quarterly fee will be reduced by one-half (to a one sixtieth part of one per cent.). On the next US \$10 million or any excess the percentage calculation will be further reduced to a one one-hundred-and-twenty-eighth part of one per cent. On any excess over US \$60 million the percentage calculation of ATB's fee will be reduced to a one two-hundred-and-fifty-sixth part of one per cent.

MGT

In respect of its services as custodian MGT will receive from the Fund a quarterly fee of a one thirty-second part of one per cent. of the average of the values of the net assets of the Fund (calculated as in the case of LSJ's fee). This fee will be reduced on a sliding scale where the average of the net asset values exceeds US \$40 million (in the same manner as ATB's fee). MGT will meet any expenses or fees of its sub-custodians, nominees and agents, including Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited, out of its remuneration.

Other Expenses

The Fund will be responsible for certain expenses as specified in the registrar and secretarial, custodian and management agreements such as audit fees, stamp and other duties and charges incurred on the acquisition and realisation of investments with the initial issue of Participating Shares formation expenses and all expenses in connection with the initial issue of Participating Shares and the obtaining of the listing of the Participating Shares on The Stock Exchange (other than those specified in paragraph 2 of Appendix D) these expenses being amortised over a period of five years from the dates on which they were incurred. LSJ, ATB and MGT will meet all other expenses incurred by them in connection with their services.

Taxation

Application has been made to the Governor-in-Council of the Cayman Islands for an undertaking that the Fund will not be chargeable to tax in the Cayman Islands on its income or its capital gains arising in the Cayman Islands or elsewhere for a period of twenty years. Dividends of the Fund will be payable without deduction of tax to shareholders resident in or outside the Cayman Islands. No stamp duty is levied in the Cayman Islands on the transfer or redemption of Participating Shares in the Fund. The only tax which will be chargeable on the Fund in the Cayman Islands is an annual charge calculated on the nominal amount of the Fund which, at current rates, will not exceed approximately US \$1,465 in any year.

It is intended that the Fund will not be resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes. The Jersey Comptroller of Income Tax has confirmed that he is satisfied that the proposed manner of management and control of the Fund, and the performance by LSJ of its duties under the management agreement, are such that the Fund will not be or become liable to tax in Jersey.

The investments of the Fund will be made in such a way as to seek to minimise tax of other countries deductible at source or withheld from any income or capital receipts of the Fund on its investments.

Investors in the United Kingdom

Holders of Participating Shares who are resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes will, depending on their individual circumstances, be liable to United Kingdom income tax or corporation tax on dividends paid by the Fund. Holders (other than those holding shares as dealing stock who are subject to different rules), who are resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, may be liable to United Kingdom capital gains tax or corporation tax in respect of gains arising from the disposal or redemption of Participating Shares.

Clearance under section 464 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 (cancellation of six advantages from certain transactions in securities) has been given by the United Kingdom Board of Inland Revenue in relation to (inter alia):

- the issue of the Unclassified Shares of the Fund as Participating Shares or as Nominal Shares;
- the subsequent redemption by the Fund of Participating Shares and Nominal Shares.

The attention of individuals ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom is drawn to section 478 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970, as amended, and to section 45 of the Finance Act 1981 which may, in certain circumstances, render them liable to United Kingdom income tax in respect of income of the Fund.

The first United Kingdom Finance Bill of 1983 (as originally introduced) contained provisions concerning the taxation of international business. The present government has indicated that those provisions will not be introduced before 1984. If provisions of the same or similar nature eventually become law, companies resident for tax purposes in the United Kingdom having a sufficient interest in the Fund could in certain circumstances be chargeable to United Kingdom corporation tax in respect of the Fund's income.

Investors in Jersey

The attention of Jersey residents is drawn to Article 134A of the Income Tax (Jersey) Law, 1961, which may render a shareholder so resident liable to income tax on undistributed income and profits of the Fund. The Fund has undertaken to deduct Jersey income tax at source from any dividends paid to Jersey residents and to account for such tax to the Comptroller of Income Tax in Jersey.

The foregoing is based on the law and practice currently in force in the Cayman Islands, the United Kingdom and Jersey, and is subject to changes therein. However, investors in any jurisdiction should consult their professional advisers on the possible tax, exchange control or other consequences of buying, holding, selling or redeeming Participating Shares under the laws of their country of citizenship, residence or domicile.

Redemption of Participating Shares

Participating Shares may, except where there is a suspension of the valuation of assets (see below), be redeemed on any Subscription Day at the redemption price. LSJ may elect to purchase at a price not less than the redemption price any Participating Shares presented for redemption. The redemption price per Participating Share is determined in accordance with the Articles of Association. In summary, it is determined by assessing the value of the net assets of the Fund on the relevant Valuation Day, deducting the paid-up capital on Nominal and Management Shares in issue and a provision for duties and charges payable on a deemed realisation of the whole of the Fund's portfolio, ascertaining the proportion of that amount that is attributable to each class of Participating Share, and dividing the amount of the respective proportions so ascertained by the total number of Participating Shares of the relevant class in issue and deemed to be in issue. The resulting figure is adjusted downwards to the nearest whole cent (the amount necessary to effect such downward adjustment being payable to LSJ for its absolute use and benefit).

To redeem all or part of his holding, a shareholder should complete the form on the back of each share certificate and send the certificate to LSJ. In order to qualify for redemption on a particular Subscription Day, instructions should be received not later than 3.30 pm on the immediately preceding business day. Requests for redemption received late may be held over until the next Subscription Day.

Requests for redemption once made may be withdrawn only in the event of a suspension of the valuation of the Fund's assets.

Any amount payable to a shareholder in connection with requests for redemption will be paid by dollar cheque and will be posted to the shareholder (or for amounts in excess of US \$20,000 cabled or teleaxed to a bank at the shareholder's request and expense) within five business days after the later of the date on which the redemption (or purchase) takes effect and the date of receipt of a duly endorsed certificate for the Shares to be redeemed or purchased.

The Fund shall not be bound to redeem on any one Subscription Day more than one-eighth of the total number of Participating Shares then in issue.

If at any time after the fifth anniversary of the incorporation of the Fund the value of the Fund's net assets shall, on each Subscription Day within a period of 26 consecutive weeks, be less than US \$1,000,000 the Fund may redeem all the Participating Shares then in issue at the ruling redemption price.

Accounts and Reports

The Fund's first financial period will end on the last Valuation Day in July 1984. Subsequent financial periods will end on the last Valuation Day in July of each succeeding year. Copies of the audited accounts of the Fund for a financial period will be sent to shareholders at their registered address normally during the following September. Shareholders will also be sent half-yearly reports relating to the Fund normally during March in each year.

Subscription and Valuation Days

Subscription Days will normally be every Wednesday, or if that day is not a business day the next following business day, or such other day as may from time to time be determined by the Directors. The first Subscription Day after the initial issue of Participating Shares will be 10 August 1983.

After the initial issue, the net assets of the Fund will be valued on each Valuation Day which will normally be the business day immediately preceding the day before each Subscription Day. However, the Directors may suspend valuation if, in their opinion, it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to dispose of investments or fairly to determine the value of net assets, or if a breakdown occurs in any of the means normally employed to ascertain such value.

Valuations

The Articles of Association provide that eurobonds are generally to be valued at prices quoted at noon on the day before the relevant Valuation Day in the over-the-counter market in London, and quoted securities generally at closing market prices on the day before the relevant Valuation Day. The market value of treasury bills, bank acceptances, trade bills and certificates of deposit will be determined at noon on the relevant Valuation Day. Other unquoted investments will be valued at Directors' valuation, including any discount which the Directors think appropriate to reflect their true current value. All valuations of interest-bearing assets will include interest accruing up to the Valuation Day in question.

Underlying Companies

The Articles of Association of the Fund allow it to hold investments through the medium of one or more companies, trusts or other legal entities (termed "underlying companies") which would be wholly owned by the Fund. The Directors of the Fund may establish such an underlying company for the purpose of holding all or part of the investments of the Fund if they consider this to be in the interests of shareholders. For the purpose of determining the value of the net assets of the Fund, the Fund and any underlying company will be valued on a consolidated basis.

Publication of Prices of Participating Shares

The quotations for Participating Shares on The Stock Exchange will appear in The Stock Exchange Daily Official List. The manager will also arrange for the Financial Times to publish daily in the "Offshore and Overseas Funds" section the prices for the Participating Shares.

Further Information

Further information is contained in the following Appendices:

- Share Capital and Rights
- Auditors' Report
- Articles of Association — Directors
- General Information
- Documents available for inspection

APPENDIX A

Share Capital and Rights
The authorised share capital of the Fund is US \$300,000, divided into 10,000 Management Shares of US \$1 each and 29,000,000 Unclassified Shares of 1 cent (US) each. The Unclassified Shares may be issued as Participating Income Shares, Participating Accumulation Shares or Nominal Shares. At the date hereof no Participating Shares or Nominal Shares have been issued. 1,000 Management Shares have been issued for cash at par. It is intended that those Management Shares will be acquired by LSJ.

Management Shares
The Management Shares have been created in order that Participating Shares may be issued. (Under the laws of the Cayman Islands, the Participating Shares, to be redeemable, have to be preference shares. The Participating Shares must have a preference over some other class of share capital.) The Management Shares carry one vote on a poll, do not carry any right to dividends and, in a winding-up, rank only for a return of paid up capital (after the return of nominal capital paid up on Participating Shares and Nominal Shares).

Participating Shares

The Participating Income Shares carry a right to dividends declared by the Fund in general meeting or resolved to be paid by the Directors. The Participating Accumulation Shares carry no right to dividends. Instead they have a right to an increased share in the assets of the Fund.

Under the Articles of Association of the Fund the proportion of the net assets of the Fund that is attributable to the Participating Income Shares in aggregate and to the Participating Accumulation Shares in aggregate is determined as follows:

- Each Participating Income Share is treated as representing one undivided share in the Fund's net assets.
- Each Participating Accumulation Share comprised in the initial issue of Participating Accumulation Shares is treated, upon issue, as one undivided share in the Fund's net assets.
- Each Participating Accumulation Share issued after the initial issue of Participating Accumulation Shares is treated as representing, upon issue, the same number (including fractions) of undivided shares in the Fund's net assets as each Participating Accumulation Share then in issue.
- On each occasion when Participating Accumulation Shares are in issue or deemed to be in issue and a dividend is declared in respect of the Participating Income Shares, the number (including fractions) of undivided shares in the Fund's net assets represented by each Participating Accumulation Share is treated as increased to such extent (so nearly as may be without involving a fraction smaller than one ten-thousandth part of an undivided share) that the minimum price at which a Participating Accumulation Share may be issued (which is based on the value of the net assets of the Fund) shall remain unchanged, notwithstanding the declaration of the dividend in respect of the Participating Income Shares which increases the value of the Fund's net assets.
- The proportion of the Fund's net assets attributable to the aggregate of either Participating Income Shares or Participating Accumulation Shares is the proportion of the net assets of the Fund as the total number of undivided shares represented by the Participating Shares of the particular class in question bears to the total number of undivided shares represented by all Participating Shares.

Each holder of Participating Shares will be entitled, on a poll, to one vote for each Participating Share held. In a winding-up, each Participating Share carries a right to a return of the nominal capital paid up in respect of such share in priority to the repayment of the nominal amounts paid up on Nominal and Management Shares. After the return of the nominal capital paid up on Nominal and Management Shares any surplus assets will be apportioned between the Participating Income Shares and Participating Accumulation Shares according to their respective interests in the net assets.

All Participating Shares not previously redeemed will be redeemed by the Fund on 31 December 1983 or if that day is not a business day on the next following business day, at the redemption price on the day in question.

LSJ as manager is empowered under the Articles of Association to require the transfer or redemption of any Participating Share which is owned directly or beneficially by any person in breach of any law or requirement of any country or government authority by virtue of which such person is not qualified to hold such Participating Share.

Further Issues of Participating Shares

The Articles of Association provide that, after the initial issue of Participating Shares, and except when there is a suspension of the valuation of the Fund's assets, further Participating Shares of each class may be issued on Subscription Days at a price per Participating Share of not less than that determined by assessing the value of the Fund's net assets on the relevant Valuation Day, deducting the paid up capital on the Nominal and Management Shares in issue, adding a provision for duties and charges payable on a deemed acquisition of the whole of the Fund's portfolio, ascertaining the proportion of that amount attributable to each class of Participating Share, and dividing the amount of the respective proportions so ascertained by the total number of Participating Shares of the relevant class in issue and deemed to be in issue. The price per Participating Share so calculated may then be increased by a manager's fee of an amount not exceeding three per cent. of such price plus the amount necessary to round up the resulting sum to the nearest whole cent.

Nominal Shares

The Nominal Shares can only be issued at par and only for the purpose of providing funds for the repayment of the nominal amount of Participating Shares redeemed. They will be issued only to LSJ as manager. They carry no right to dividends. In a winding-up they carry the right to repayment of nominal capital paid up in priority to repayment of nominal capital paid up on the Management Shares. Each holder of Nominal Shares is entitled, on a poll, to one vote in respect of all the Nominal Shares held by him.

LSJ is obliged to subscribe for Nominal Shares for cash at par when Participating Shares are redeemed, unless the Directors decide that the nominal amount of such Participating Shares is to be redeemed out of profits. Nominal Shares may, at the option of LSJ and by payment of the appropriate sum to the Fund, be converted into Participating Shares of either class for sale to investors.

Variation of Rights

The rights attached to any class of shares may, subject to the laws of the Cayman Islands or unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class, be varied or abrogated with the consent in writing of the holders of three-quarters of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of a resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the shares of the class by a majority of three-quarters of the votes cast at that meeting. For these purposes, the Directors may treat all the classes of Participating Shares as forming one class if they consider that all such classes would be affected in the same way by the proposed variation and in every other case each class of Participating Shares shall be treated as a separate class. The rights attached to the Participating Shares are deemed to be varied by any variation of the rights attached to shares of any other class or by the creation or issue of any shares other than Participating Shares ranking par with them as respects dividend rights and rights in a winding-up and on a reduction of capital. Subject to the above, the rights conferred on the holders of any shares issued with preferred or other rights shall, unless otherwise expressly provided by the conditions of issue of such shares, be deemed not to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking in any respect pari passu with them.

Safeguarding the interests of shareholders

The Fund has given to the manager power in certain circumstances to instruct the custodian to cease to hold the Fund's assets to the Fund's order and instead to hold those assets on trust (broadly) to discharge all liabilities of the Fund to creditors and to distribute any surplus remaining to shareholders on terms similar to the rights of shareholders under the Articles of Association of the Fund. This procedure is designed to safeguard the interests of shareholders and creditors and would be implemented only if the manager considered it to be desirable for any reason to safeguard these interests. The intention is that, on instructions being given by the manager to the custodian, shareholders' rights in the Fund would be valuable but shareholders would become beneficiaries under the trust to distribute the assets held by the custodian. As an alternative to the distribution of the assets of the Fund by the custodian, provision has been made to allow those assets to be transferred by the custodian to a new company in exchange for an issue of shares in that new company to shareholders of the Fund. This alternative may be implemented only if the sanction of a resolution passed at a meeting convened at the discretion of the custodian by a majority of 75 per cent. of the shareholders present in person or by proxy.

APPENDIX B

The following is a copy of reports addressed to the Directors of the Fund by Coopers & Lybrand in the Cayman Islands and in Jersey, the joint Auditors of the Fund:

To the Directors,
The Diversified Bond Fund Limited,
19 July 1983.

Dear Sirs,

The Diversified Bond Fund Limited ("the Fund") was incorporated on 14 July 1983. The Fund has not commenced trading and no accounts for the Fund have been made up and no dividends have been declared or paid.

Yours faithfully,

Coopers & Lybrand, Jersey, Channel Islands
Coopers & Lybrand, Cayman Islands.

APPENDIX C

The Articles of Association — Directors
The Articles of Association contain provisions relating to Directors (inter alia) as follows:

- A Director may act in a professional capacity for the Fund (other than as Auditor) and may receive remuneration for such professional services. A Director may also hold other office or place of profit with the Fund (other than the office of Auditor) and may be a director, officer or member of any company in which the Fund may be interested.
- A Director may contract with the Fund and no contract or arrangement made by the Fund in which any Director is in any way interested shall be voidable, but the nature of his interest must be declared at a meeting of the Directors.
- A Director may not normally vote in respect of any contract in which he is materially interested.
- Unless and until otherwise determined from time to time by the Fund in general meeting each Director shall be entitled to such remuneration for his services as the Directors shall from time to time resolve, provided that the aggregate remuneration of all the Directors shall not exceed US \$10,000 in respect of any financial period of the Fund. The Directors may also be reimbursed for expenses incurred in connection with the business of the Fund and may receive remuneration for special services. However, Directors of the Fund who are also employees or directors of any company in the Lazard group will receive no remuneration.
- The Directors may exercise the powers of the Fund to borrow subject to the limitations referred to in paragraph 12 of Appendix D.
- There is no share qualification for Directors.
- There is no age limit for Directors.
- A Director may be removed at any time by ordinary resolution of the Fund in general meeting.

APPENDIX D

General Information
The Constitution of the Fund is defined in its Memorandum and Articles of Association. Its registered office is at The Aull Building, North Church Street, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands, British West Indies.

- The expenses incurred in the formation of the Fund are estimated to amount to US \$10,000 which will be paid by the Fund. The expenses incurred in connection with the initial issue of Participating Shares and obtaining The Stock Exchange listing (including the fees of legal, accountancy and financial advisers, printing and advertising costs and The Stock Exchange listing fee) are estimated to amount to US \$150,000. US \$40,000 of this will be paid by LSJ and the balance will be paid by the Fund. The expenses to be borne by the Fund will be amortised over a period of five years from the dates on which they are incurred, and will be charged against income.
- The Fund is not engaged in any litigation or arbitration or no litigation or claim is known to the Directors to be pending or threatened against the Fund.
- LSJ may at its discretion pay out of its management fee a commission to agents in respect of the amount of subscriptions procured by such agents.
- There are no existing or proposed service contracts between any of the Directors and the Fund, but the Directors may receive remuneration as provided in the Articles of Association (see Appendix C). It is estimated that the Directors' remuneration in aggregate will not exceed US \$10,000 in the Fund's first financial period.
- The following contracts, which are or may be material, have been entered into otherwise than in the ordinary course of business:
 - management agreement between (1) the Fund and (2) LSJ dated 21 July 1983, whereby LSJ has agreed to manage the business of the Fund;
 - registrar and secretarial agreement between (1) the Fund and (2) ATB dated 21 July 1983, whereby ATB has agreed to act as the registrar and secretary of the Fund;
 - custodian agreement between (1) the Fund, (2) LSJ and (3) MGT dated 21 July 1983, whereby MGT has agreed to act as custodian of the assets of the Fund;
 - investment advisory agreement between (1) the Fund, (2) LSJ and (3) Lazard Securities Limited dated 21 July 1983, whereby Lazard Securities Limited has agreed to provide investment advice to LSJ;
 - power of attorney executed under seal by the Fund dated 21 July 1983, whereby LSJ has been appointed the attorney of the Fund with power in certain circumstances to instruct the custodian to hold the assets of the Fund other than to the order of the Fund in order to safeguard the interests of creditors and shareholders of the Fund;
 - The Fund has not commenced business and has not established and does not intend to establish a place of business in Great Britain. The Fund does not have any subsidiaries.
 - The minimum amount which is the opinion of the Directors must be raised by the initial issue of Participating Shares in order to provide for the matters referred to in paragraph 4 of the Fourth Schedule to the Companies Act 1948 (Great Britain) is US \$1,000,000 to be applied as follows:
 - purchase price of property, nil;
 - preliminary expenses (including expenses in connection with the initial issue), to the extent incurred and payable by the Fund, US \$120,000;
 - repayment of monies borrowed for preliminary expenses, nil;
 - working capital, US \$880,000.
 - Coopers & Lybrand in the Cayman Islands and in Jersey have each given and have not withdrawn their written consent to the issue of this prospectus with the inclusion therein of their report in the form and context in which it is included.
 - This prospectus shall have the effect, where an application is made in pursuance thereof, of rendering all persons concerned bound by the provisions (other than penal provisions) of sections 50 and 51 of the Companies Act 1948 (Great Britain) so far as applicable.
 - Persons interested in acquiring Participating Shares in the Fund should inform themselves as to (a) the legal requirements within the countries of their nationality, residence or domicile for such acquisition (b) any foreign exchange restriction or exchange control requirements which they might encounter on acquisition or disposal of Participating Shares and (c) the income tax and any other tax consequences which might be relevant to the acquisition, holding or disposal of Participating Shares.
 - The Directors may exercise the powers of the Fund to borrow but borrowings of the Fund and its subsidiaries (if any) may not, without the consent of the Fund in general meeting, exceed one-quarter of the share capital and consolidated reserves as defined in the Fund's Articles of Association. Although the Directors do not anticipate that any borrowings will be made, they intend to negotiate standby borrowing facilities for use in exceptional or unforeseen circumstances. Save as disclosed herein, the Fund does not have any debentures, loan capital, borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing, bank overdrafts, liabilities under acceptances or acceptance credits, mortgages, charges, hire-purchase commitments, guarantees or other material contingent liabilities. Normal banking transactions will from time to time be carried out through Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited or its subsidiaries upon normal terms.
 - The Directors of LSJ are:
 - Mr. V. Wylie of Ewhurst Mason, Partridge Green, near Horsham, Sussex, United Kingdom (Chairman);
 - Mr. K. Stevenson of La Passerelle, Ruette a Pierre, Montfort-l'Amaury, St. Lawrence, Jersey, Channel Islands (Deputy Chairman);
 - Mr. T. H. Allan of 10 Ambleside, Epping, Essex, United Kingdom;
 - Hon. M. D'A. Benson of 34 St. John's Avenue, London SW15, United Kingdom;
 - Mr. D. H. Bushell of Pierre Perce Lodge, Ruette Brayse, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands;
 - Mr. R. J. Fielden of Home Farm, Cokerthorpe, Dockington, Wisney, Cottingham, United Kingdom;
 - Mr. J. C. M. Robertson of 4 La Grande Meille, Ferville, Grandville, Jersey, Channel Islands;
 - Mr. S. J. Scrimgeour of La Thiebaux, L'Etang, St. Ouen, Jersey, Channel Islands;
 - Mr. I. R. Swindale of Hillcrest, Les Landes Avenue, St. Brélade, Jersey, Channel Islands;
 - Advocate M. M. G. Voinat of Clos de la Blanche Pierre, St. Lawrence, Jersey, Channel Islands.
 - Mr. T. H. Allan, Mr. M. D'A. Benson, Mr. R. J. Fielden and Mr. V. Wylie are also Directors of Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited, of which both LSJ and Lazard Securities Limited are subsidiary companies.
 - Mr. M. D'A. Benson, Mr. R. J. Fielden and Mr. V. Wylie are also Directors of Lazard Securities Limited.
 - Mr. C. B. Mellish is a Director of Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited and of Lazard Securities Limited.
 - Mr. A. C. Whitley is a Director of Lazard Securities Limited and of ATB.
 - Mr. T. Momen is a Director of ATB.
 - Neither LSJ nor any Director of LSJ holds any shares in the Fund although it is intended that 1,000 Management Shares will be acquired by LSJ.
 - Save as disclosed in the paragraph "LSJ" and the paragraph "ATB" in the section "Charges and Fees" above and in paragraph 12 above, no amount or benefit

American notebook

Inflation floodgates ajar

While White House officials congratulated themselves on the speed of economic recovery during the second quarter, they are bound to be giving some thought to the question: Can we skate through 1984 without a big financial crisis? Time and again, the Administration and the Federal Reserve have been warned that the wildly expansionary policy of the Federal Reserve since the middle of last year could lead to a much stronger recovery than the Administration expected; or a rise in interest rates back to crisis levels; or a crisis of monetary policy.

ICI to report good interims, analysts agree

The big benefit has been derived from sterling's fall against the Deutsche mark - the currency in which the chemical industry prices contracts - so gains in this area range from £20m to £30m. The rationalization programme has done much to bump up ICI figures. American buyers have been pulled in a big way, and more than 8 per cent of the company's stock is now US-owned.

ECONOMIC VIEW

Trade pendulum swings again

Tomorrow's trade figures for June are likely to provide the chief focus of interest this week. In the first five months of the year, Britain ran a current account surplus on the balance of payments of only £33m, compared with a Budget forecast of £1,500m and a surplus last year of £4,000m.

The difficulty facing the banks on the domestic front is the stubborn increase in bankruptcies, despite the faltering signs of an upturn in the economy. The debt troubles of Third World countries, such as Brazil, Nigeria and Venezuela, and of Poland are well documented. The banks had been hoping for a 15 per cent to 17 per cent drop in British bad-debt provisions but this has not materialized.

The Diversified Bond Fund Limited - continued

- (i) with the exception of the Management Shares, no shares, debentures or other capital of the Fund have been issued or agreed to be issued, fully or partly paid up, in cash or otherwise than in cash, nor is any such capital under option, or agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be put under option;

Eurobonds prices (yields and premiums)

Table with columns for STRAIGHT DOLLAR, CONVERTIBLE BONDS, and FLOATING RATE BONDS. Lists various bond types like 100% Floating Rate, 100% Euro, etc., with their respective prices and yields.

APPOINTMENTS

New post for L & G executive

Legal and General: Mr Ron Peet, chief executive who will retire next June, will be invited to join the board as a non-executive director. He will be succeeded as group chief executive by Mr T. J. Palmer, general manager (international), who will become deputy group chief executive from January 1.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Beechwood Group: Mr John Downing, chairman of the Welsh-based Beechwood Group, told the annual meeting that he was hopeful of further progress by the civil engineering and well-drilling divisions this year. The chairman - stepping back three years when pretax profits fell to just £7,000, Beechwood's future hung in the balance. Since then, despite the worst recession and most difficult trading conditions for half a century, profits increased to £200,000 in 1982 and then to over £400,000 last year.

Documents available for inspection: Copies of the following documents are available for inspection during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) at the offices of Messrs. Lazard Freres & Co., Cayman International Trust Building, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands, British West Indies and of Freshfields, Grindall House, 25 Newgate Street, London EC4A 3DF, United Kingdom, until 8 August 1983:

NOTICE TO ENTITLED ACCOUNT HOLDERS OF SEARS OVERSEAS FINANCE N.V. 10 1/2% Guaranteed Notes due August 1, 1991. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the Temporary Global Note and the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated 20 February 1983, the Final Installment equal to 80% of the Issue Price of each Note (the "Final Installment") is due and payable no later than 3:00 p.m. London time on August 1, 1991.

WESTLAND plc

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange. WESTLAND plc (Registered in England No. 302632). Placing of £30,000,000 15% per cent. Debenture Stock 2008 at 98.124 per cent., payable as to £25 per cent. on 27th July 1983, and as to the balance by 25th October, 1983.

Application Form

This application form, when completed should be forwarded to: Lazard Brothers & Co., (Jersey) Limited, PO Box 108, 24 Church Street, St Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands to arrive not later than 10.00 am on 3 August 1983. A separate cheque or banker's draft for the full amount payable should accompany each application. All cheques will be presented for payment.

The Diversified Bond Fund Limited

An exempted company incorporated on 14 July 1983 with limited liability under the provisions of the Companies Law, Cap. 22 as amended of the Cayman Islands. Issue of up to 25,000,000 Participating Redeemable Preference Shares of 1 cent (US) each ("Participating Shares") at US \$10 per share payable in full on application.

Table with columns for Number of Participating Shares Applied for, Amount enclosed at US \$10 per Participating Share, and US\$. Rows for Income Shares and Accumulation Shares.

Applications must be for a minimum of 100 shares. To: The Directors, The Diversified Bond Fund Limited ("the Fund") Gentlemen, I/We enclose herewith a cheque/banker's draft made payable to Lazard Securities (Jersey) Limited and hereby apply for allotment of Participating Income Shares and Participating Accumulation Shares subject to the Fund's Memorandum and Articles of Association and upon the terms of the Prospectus of the Fund dated 21 July 1983.

Form with fields for Name, Address, Signature, Date, and Joint applicants. Includes a stamp that says 'APPROVED'.

U.S. \$42,000,000 Series 005 Short-term guaranteed Notes issued in Series under a U.S. \$280,000,000 Note Purchase Facility by Mount Isa Mines (Coal Finance) Limited. Notice is hereby given that the above Series of Notes issued under a Production Loan and Credit Agreement dated 30th March, 1983, carry an interest rate of 10 1/2% per annum.

ARE YOU PAYING TOO MUCH FOR YOUR U.S. COMMODITY BROKERAGE? We charge just \$35 a round turn (any U.S. commodity, any U.S. exchange, any quantity). We give fast fills. And efficient executions with a personal touch. We protect your funds in segregated bank accounts. If you like the idea of minimal brokerage commissions, phone or mail the coupon. FREE. The next six weekly issues of 'The Eastern Letter' (news, charts and expert comments on U.S. commodities), plus our comprehensive brochure.

Wolsley-Hughes: Sir Timothy has been appointed deputy chairman in succession to Mr Roy E. Woodward who is retiring on July 29. Mr H. F. C. Newsom, formerly chairman and managing director of Nu-way Heating Plants, is also retiring. Mr George Foster has been made chief executive of the engineering division of Wolsley-Hughes, and, consequently resigns as managing director of Nu-way Heating Plants which is being merged with Nu-Way Energy on August 1 under the name of Nu-Way.

CONKISHIKU PHOTO INDUSTRY CO., LTD. Notice is hereby given that the 7th Ordinary General Meeting will be held at 10 a.m. Tokyo time on July 15, 1983 at the Company's Head Office, 1-1-1, Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo 162, Japan.

Base Lending Rates table listing various banks and their rates: ARN Bank 9 1/2%, Barclays 9 1/2%, BCCI 9 1/2%, Consolidated Crds 9 1/2%, C. Hoare & Co 9 1/2%, Lloyds Bank 9 1/2%, Midland Bank 9 1/2%, Nat Westminster 9 1/2%, TSB 9 1/2%, Williams & Glyn's 9 1/2%.

To the holders of SCI FINANCE N.V. 10 1/2% Guaranteed Convertible Subordinated Debentures due July 1, 1997. (Convertible into Common Stock of SCI Systems, Inc.) Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Fiscal and Paying Agency agreement dated as of July 1, 1982 among SCI Finance N.V., SCI Systems, Inc. and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, under which the 10 1/2% Guaranteed Convertible Subordinated Debentures due July 1, 1997 (the "April Debentures") of SCI Finance N.V. were issued, that (i) SCI Systems, Inc. has declared, and will pay on or before July 29, 1983, a 100% Stock Dividend to its Stockholders of record at the close of business on July 15, 1983, and (ii) effective July 15, 1983, the conversion price at which the Debentures are convertible into Common Stock of SCI Systems, Inc. has been adjusted from US\$18.33 to US\$9.17 per share of Common Stock.

To the holders of SCI FINANCE N.V. 5% Guaranteed Convertible Subordinated Debentures due July 1, 1998. (Convertible into Common Stock of SCI Systems, Inc.) Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Fiscal and Paying Agency agreement dated as of July 1, 1983 among SCI Finance N.V., SCI Systems, Inc. and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, under which the 5% Guaranteed Convertible Subordinated Debentures due April 1, 1988 (the "July Debentures") of SCI Finance N.V. were issued, that (i) SCI Systems, Inc. has declared, and will pay on or before July 29, 1983, a 100% Stock Dividend to its Stockholders of record at the close of business on July 15, 1983, and (ii) effective July 16, 1983, the conversion price at which the July Debentures are convertible into Common Stock of SCI Systems, Inc. has been adjusted from US\$69.95 to US\$29.98 per share of Common Stock.

To the holders of SCI FINANCE N.V. 5% Guaranteed Convertible Subordinated Debentures due April 1, 1988. (Convertible into Common Stock of SCI Systems, Inc.) Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Fiscal and Paying Agency agreement dated as of April 1, 1983 among SCI Finance N.V., SCI Systems, Inc. and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, under which the 5% Guaranteed Convertible Subordinated Debentures due April 1, 1988 (the "April Debentures") of SCI Finance N.V. were issued, that (i) SCI Systems, Inc. has declared, and will pay on or before July 29, 1983, a 100% Stock Dividend to its Stockholders of record at the close of business on July 15, 1983, and (ii) effective July 16, 1983, the conversion price at which the April Debentures are convertible into Common Stock of SCI Systems, Inc. has been adjusted from US\$40.15 to US\$20.08 per share of Common Stock.

FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS

Table with columns for Stock Name, Price, and Dividend Yield. Includes entries like 0-17, 0-18, 0-19, etc.

Brokers Simon & Coates has announced details of its test addition to the USM. It is aiming to place 1.5 million shares in Polytechnic Marine at 14p a share...

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • USM Review

Aaronite seeks expansion capital

The North Sea oil boom in the mid-70s meant a little more than a stable source of supply and possible cheaper fuel for Mr Graham Neilson and Mr Richard Yekiff. They saw it as the chance to establish themselves as the world's leading passive fire protection experts.

When dealings started the oil paid shares opened at 15p premium and held steady for most of the day, while the new fully paid shares opened at 19p.

High-flyer Biomechanics International, the industrial waste process group, which came to market earlier this month, ended the week all square at 111p.

Regina v Ardani Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Bingham and Mr Justice Taylor [Judgment delivered July 22]

Law Report July 25 1983 Court of Appeal

Sentencing problem after change in law

for the case and as the court below had power to pass... when dealing with him for the offence, but the court shall so exercise their powers under this subsection that taking the case as a whole, the appellant is not more severely dealt with on appeal than he was dealt with by the court below.

Lordships found themselves obliged to accept the submission. The result was that the previously indicated sentence which would have been imposed... was excessive and with considerable reluctance, their Lordships were driven to impose the only alternative sentence...

The present sentence had two vices: first, endorsement with penalty points were endorsed and the disqualification order was made not in open court.

The oil companies were also quick to recognize the need for fire protection and now the bulk of oil platforms in the North Sea are serviced by Aaronite.

Mr Yekiff, who started life as an architect, says the group's North Sea work currently accounts for around 80 per cent of turnover. "But as the company continues to expand the North Sea will play a smaller role in our makeup", he says.

High-flyer Biomechanics International, the industrial waste process group, which came to market earlier this month, ended the week all square at 111p.

Regina v Modeste Goddard, QC on January 21, 1983, for handling stolen goods.

Lord Justice Ackner said that the application established that there was no limit to the ingenuity of counsel in finding grounds of appeal. The court was constantly being treated to the idea that juries could not understand the simplest propositions.

The ground of the application had alleged that there had been a material irregularity in the trial but their Lordships had no hesitation in concluding that the recorder's inquiry had been perfectly reasonable in the circumstances and her observations had been unexceptionable.

Both counsel had submitted that the lacuna existed. With regret their Lordships were unable to agree.

Dealing started on Friday in Invest Energy, the petroleum and production group, introduced to the USM by County Bank and brokers Grieveason Grant.

Meanwhile, Micro Focus, the microcomputer software group, continues to take the market by storm. Last week the shares leapt a further 138p to 660p compared with 399p a fortnight ago when it reported an unexpected pre tax profit of

£747,000 against a loss of £308,000 over the previous period.

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Golden Dumps (PROPRIETARY) LIMITED Reports of the directors for the quarter ended 30 June 1983

CONSOLIDATED MODDERFONTEIN MINES LIMITED (Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa) Issued share capital: R1 072 000

SOUTH ROODEPOORT MAIN REEF AREAS LIMITED (Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa) Issued share capital: R5 600 482

DECLARATION OF PREFERENCE DIVIDEND 10% AUTOMATICALLY CONVERTIBLE PARTICIPATING CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES.

No pressure on jury Regina v Modeste Goddard, QC on January 21, 1983, for handling stolen goods.

Oxford University class lists and first-class honours at Aberdeen

Aberdeen The following first-class honours degrees have been awarded at Aberdeen University.

DECLARATION OF PREFERENCE DIVIDEND 10% AUTOMATICALLY CONVERTIBLE PARTICIPATING CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES.

ATHLETICS

Muscle poser failure may cramp Overt's style in rush for gold

By Pat Butcher

Steve Overt's world championship medal hopes were severely set back when he dropped out of the 800 metres final of the AAA championships...

ment he said he thought he was capable of something between 1min 43sec and 1min 44sec. Since Overt also dropped out of the Southern Counties 800 metres final with cramp...

time for this victory and he had the satisfaction of knowing that it went out on coast-to-coast television in the US...

Overt finished up on the physiotherapist's table and William Wynke, of Venezuela, finished up the winner in 1min 45.44sec...

The race did little more than confirm the form of the two men and Graham Williamson did himself no favours by opting to run against Coe...

Unless the 1,500 metres selection have not been decided by Coe's withdrawal from consideration, Steve Cram may wonder at his wisdom in running that distance. He was

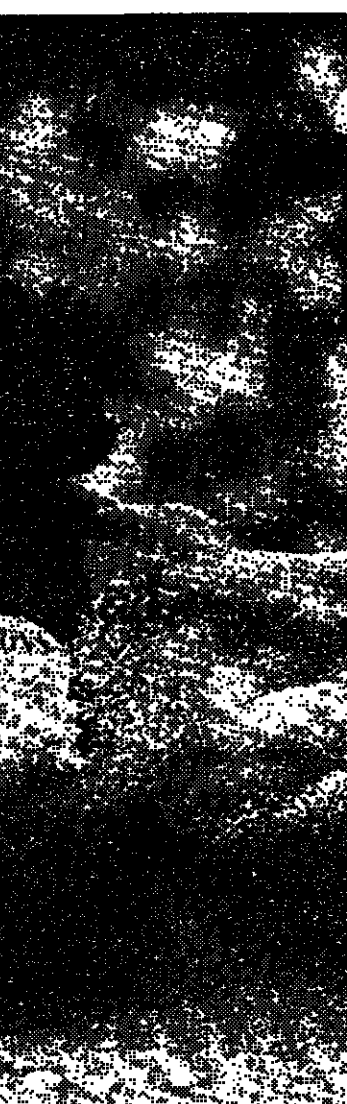
Crystal Palace results

200 METRES: 1. M Lattery (US), 20.61sec; 2. D Reid, 21.00; 3. C Sharp, 21.01. 400 METRES: 1. D Clarke (AUS), 45.05sec; 2. E Carey (US), 45.52; 3. W McCoy (US), 45.56. 800 METRES: 1. W Wynke (VEN), 1min 45.44sec; 2. P Elliott, 1:45.94; 3. C McGeorge, 1:46.57.

100 METRES: 1. C Smith (US), 10.30sec; 2. A Wells, 10.34; 3. P Harrison (AUS), 10.35. 200 METRES: 1. T Campbell (US), 18.41sec; 2. S Turner (US), 18.50; 3. M Allen (US), 18.58. 400 METRES: 1. J G Brown, 53.9M (17 July); 2. K Brock, 5:20; 3. T Takahashi (JPN), 5:20.

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Regina rejoices Regina Joyce, the Republic of Ireland's hope for the Helsinki World Championships marathon, easily retained her 3,000 metres title at the Irish athletics championships in Dublin in 9min 13.15secs...



Splashdown: Paul Evans makes a soft landing in the long jump final. Photographs by Chris Cole

YACHTING

Windsurfers find their guide 10 years late

By John Nicholls

The Complete Guide to Windsurfing by Jeremy Evans price £7.95 published by Bell & Hyman. A whole new boating industry followed the introduction of board-sailing, or windsurfing, as it is popularly known in the 1970s...

it through the water, the book provides advice and encouragement. Everything is explained: the origins of the sport, types of boards, where to do it, how to do it, what to wear and so on. The author and his production team have produced one of the best ever sailing guides.

The few books that covered the new sport were translations of foreign editions and were of limited value to the beginner who wanted to start from scratch in Britain. Only now, a decade later, has the definitive windsurfing manual for British enthusiasts been compiled.

Complete Guide to Windsurfing and Hyman, £7.95) by Jeremy provides the information and advice that should ease the way for the next generation of board-sailors. Not that already proficient sailors will not find the book of value. The later chapters were written by experts in their fields - racing by Karl Messner and freestyle by Ken Wilmer - for example, but these disciplines are for those who have already mastered the control of their craft.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

CRICKET: Canterbury v Warwickshire v New Zealand (11.30-5.30). RUGBY: Surrey Schools Cricket Association v Hampshire Schools. HILTON COUNTRY CLUB: Ladies' Golf. LINDSEY: Ladies' Golf. SOUTH COAST: Ladies' Golf. WESTWOOD: Ladies' Golf.

IN BRIEF

Warning of boycott

Trinidad and Tobago will pull out of the world Masters Games in Puerto Rico in September if South Africa take part. Charles Agnoo, secretary of the Trinidad and Tobago Masters (track and field) Association, said yesterday that he understood that South Africans are likely to complete against them in Puerto Rico and, if this is confirmed, Trinidad and Tobago will not be taking part. The Games are scheduled to be held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, from September 23 to 30 and a Trinidad team of 25 has already been selected.

NOTION RALLYING: Louise Atkin yesterday convincingly won what is regarded as one of the most demanding rounds of the Shell Oils/Autospot RAC eight-round national rally championship. She confirmed the form she had shown last year in this event, the Peter Rudge Mansard Rally held in the hills of South Wales. Miss Atkin from Duns in Berwickshire, drove her group one Escort RS2000 into fourth place overall in the championship.

After a day-long battle with Roger Chalmers, Miss Atkin finally won when Chalmers punctured a rear tyre. RESULTS: 1. L. Atkin and E. Morgan, Escort, 5:00. 2. R. Chalmers and B. Thomas, Escort, 5:02. 3. G. Hill and R. Wright, Chevrolet, 5:02. 4. D. Linnell and M. James, Escort, 5:07. 5. R. Gifford and H. Montgomery, Escort, 5:07. 6. W. Doble and R. Spinks, Mazda, 5:08.

POLO

England I win cup

For the second year in succession England I defeated New Zealand by two goals for the Coronation Cup. England won 8-6 at Smith's Lawn, Windsor, yesterday. Julian Hippwood, England's captain, who plays off the top national handicap of nine and was brilliantly mounted by his French partner, Guy Wildenstein, spearheaded most of the English attacks, while his brother, Howard, gave him consistently staunch support at back. Charles Beresford, although far less experienced, filled the linchpin No 3 position admirably and Alan Kent was fast and furious as ever at No 1.

In this very open game the New Zealanders, firmly and skilfully captained by the eight-goaler, Stuart Mackenzie, played a first-class team game, but England just had the edge in dash and speed. The score was 6-6 in the final chukka when Howard Hippwood scored from a close penalty shot, after a cross in the goalmouth by Forsyth, and Julian Hippwood then hit a beauty from the open to secure the trophy.

In the Silver Jubilee Cup, France beat England II 7-0. The deciding goal was scored by Red Armour. ENGLAND II: A. Kent (7); J. Hippwood (6); S. Mackenzie (5); D. Linnell (4); R. Gifford (3); R. L. Armour (2). FRANCE: R. L. Armour (11); G. Mackenzie (6).

GLAMORGAN

NORTHAMPTON: Glamorgan fail again

NORTHAMPTON: Glamorgan (4pts) beat Northamptonshire (2pts) by four wickets. Glamorgan's slide down the Sunday League table continued at Northampton yesterday, when they suffered their fifth defeat in a row. They restricted Northants to 196 for 41 runs without the loss, a feat in 34 overs because of rain, and needed 13 to win going into the last over, but Glamorgan finished on 162 for eight so Northants won on a final over. At one time Northants were struggling at 99 for six, but were rescued by an unbroken seventh wicket stand of 97 in eleven overs between Geoffrey Cook, who hit sixes and four fours in his 59, and George Sharp who made 34.

Glamorgan were going well at 86 for two in reply, but Sharp made a superb century in a patch of mud. The former England opener hit Cliff over long on for six and Agnew out of the ground as he brushed the ball into a patch of mud. They had been struggling on 20 for one with half their overs gone. Conditions bordered on the absurd. The match had already been out to 21 overs each before any play was possible. Leicestershire, deciding to bat first even though there were around, squelched to 110 for five off 17.2 overs before a further storm curtailed the innings. The bad weather effectively wiped out the

value of a splendid half century from Bryers, who hit seven fours in a 41-minute stay. LEICESTERSHIRE: Essex (4pts) beat Leicestershire on a faster scoring rate. Essex's power put them in a run-ran-ran match, Essex won with nine balls to spare. Gooch was in irresistible form, hitting two sixes and four fours, even after slipping into a patch of mud. The former England opener hit Cliff over long on for six and Agnew out of the ground as he brushed the ball into a patch of mud. They had been struggling on 20 for one with half their overs gone. Conditions bordered on the absurd. The match had already been out to 21 overs each before any play was possible. Leicestershire, deciding to bat first even though there were around, squelched to 110 for five off 17.2 overs before a further storm curtailed the innings. The bad weather effectively wiped out the

CRICKET: A DAY FOR VETERANS, SLOW BOWLERS AND BOTHAM

Yorkshire's old timers lead Sussex a spin and dance

Yorkshire's old timers led Sussex to a spin and dance. They took singles for the asking and every so often Boycott unleashed an imperial square cut. When Sharp eventually started Barclay to slip, Yorkshire were only 14 short, with eight overs left and eight wickets in hand. SUSSEX: D Mendis c Ringwood b Stevenson 30; G M Lewis b Ringwood 28; M J Gifford c Barlow b Stevenson 28; G S Barlow c Carrick b Stevenson 22; A P Higgs b Daniels 18; J R Tattersall c Phipps b Stevenson 10; A C S Phipps b Daniels 10; D J Gifford not out 7. Extras (P 7, N 3) 10. Total (38.4 overs) 158. FALL OF WICKETS: 1-28, 2-37, 3-37, 4-48, 5-58, 6-108, 7-110, 8-134, 9-134, 10-136. SCORING: Daniels, 7-0-31-2; Stevenson, 8-0-32-1; Carrick, 8-0-4-0.

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EMBUREY

Kent off course

Emburey turns Kent off course. Kent by 50 runs. Kent's challenge in the John Palmer League was checked by Middlesex yesterday. Middlesex's benefit match, set to make 228 to win, Kent were let down by their middle-order batting as Emburey took three wickets without conceding a run. It was an efficient all-round display by Middlesex, who showed no signs of reaction from Saturday's stinging events. The Middlesex innings owed everything to Gatting and Tomlins that it finished as positively as it did. After they were put in, Barry and Slater made a start, but were out (7) from 19 overs was a shade too late to be ideal by Sunday standards. These two fell in successive overs. Radley was caught at deep mid-on; Slack's middle cut was a small error on the top of the stand. The boy went off to have his head bandaged and was able to return later and watch the game from the player's balcony. Gatting sent the ball soaring over extra cover.

Gatting had already been given two lives in the over in which he was out. He lofted Daniels once more into the deep but Slater's single-off run to his right to take a brilliant catch. After this, Tomlins came into his own and he and Emburey pulled and drove freely as 60 came from seven overs. Kent's start was promising with 50 coming in 10 overs before they ran into stormy seas. James, a promising left-arm medium fast bowler, completed eight tidy overs off the real game. Emburey, who Woolmer pulled a catch to short mid-wicket and Tavaré was caught behind trying to steer the ball to short man. Aslett hit Edmonds for six over extra cover but he got the same border a return catch Kent were 112 for three from 20 overs and with Benson gathering runs smoothly they still seemed well placed. Emburey, though, changed the course of the match. Benson was out to a well judged catch at long-off. Crowdy sliced one to mid-off and Baptiste swung wildly. Daniel's return gave the remaining batsmen no chance to pull the match out of the fire. MIDDLESEX: C R Radley c Aslett b Emburey 31; W N Slack b Woolmer 25; M W Crowdy c Benson b Emburey 20; R G Piles c Baptiste b Underwood 11; K P Tomlins b W b Emburey 55; E J Emburey b W b Emburey 15; Extras (P 12, W 2, N 0) 15. Total (5 wickets, 40 overs) 227. Kent (5 wickets, 40 overs): 27; P D Benson, P H Edmonds, K D James, W Daniel and N G Crowdy did not bat. FALL OF WICKETS: 1-70, 2-74, 3-85, 4-167, 5-207. SCORING: Emburey, 8-0-26-1; Edmonds, 8-0-33-1; Underwood, 8-0-28-1.

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WORCESTER

Worcester tie again

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Gooch's power puts Essex out of their misery

Gooch's power puts Essex out of their misery. Essex's power put them in a run-ran-ran match, Essex won with nine balls to spare. Gooch was in irresistible form, hitting two sixes and four fours, even after slipping into a patch of mud. The former England opener hit Cliff over long on for six and Agnew out of the ground as he brushed the ball into a patch of mud. They had been struggling on 20 for one with half their overs gone. Conditions bordered on the absurd. The match had already been out to 21 overs each before any play was possible. Leicestershire, deciding to bat first even though there were around, squelched to 110 for five off 17.2 overs before a further storm curtailed the innings. The bad weather effectively wiped out the

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Lillee in the pink

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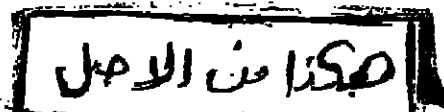
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Arks is likely to stand down. World Cup hosts. World Cup hosts.



CRICKET: ENGLAND UNCHANGED; CUP FINAL GIVES VALUE FOR MONEY

Marks is likely to stand down

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Meeting in Oxford on Friday...

There was really no room for manoeuvre. Although Edmonds and Marks made rather a labour of it...

At 187, in the fifty-third over, Turner was time for time...

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Good show by Crowe

An unbeaten half-century by Jeff Crowe at Edgbaston on Saturday...

World Cup joint hosts?

Karachi (AFP) - India and Pakistan are planning a joint proposal to stage the next World Cup...

Keel quest forces rivals to plumb new depths

Newport, Rhode Island (Reuter) - Australia II has pulled further ahead in the trials to select an America's Cup challenger...

Majestic Faldo streaks clear

By Mitchell Plattis
If Nick Faldo was suffering from a hangover after the Open...

At the halfway stage of the tournament Faldo was 1 stroke behind the leader Michael McLean...

Middlesex snatch victory from the evening shadows

By John Woodcock
LORDS: Middlesex beat Essex by four runs...

As value for money and another example of the marvellous business acumen of the Benson and Hedges Cup...

At 187, in the fifty-third over, Turner was time for time...

Carr cleared for Lord's final

In his moment of victory at Lord's, Middlesex spared a thought for Roland Butcher...

Amateur seed a non-starter

Andrew Oldcorn, the Englishman based in Edinburgh, begins his defence of the British amateur championship at Wentworth today...

AMERICA'S CUP

Italy by Imin Hisek and another Australian boat, Challenge 12, by 48secs...

Fignon the cunning artisan comes home a national hero

From John Wilcockson, Paris
When Bernard Hinault withdrew before the start of the Tour de France...

By winning the Tour at his first attempt, Laurent Fignon is being hailed as a cyclist who can succeed Hinault...

Hardie is wide open to a leg glance as Gattling has him grovelling

At 187, in the fifty-third over, Turner was time for time...

Hardcastle on song in medley

By Athole Still
Sarah Hardcastle (Borough of Redbridge) finally emerged from the shadow of her more illustrious colleague...

Puzzle of the practice Green

At 50, Charlie Green, who defied the odds to win the 1982 British amateur championship...

IN BRIEF

Middlesex rugby union forward, now of Oldham, is joining the new club, Kent Invicta...

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL: Oakland Athletics 2, Baltimore Orioles 1; Chicago White Sox 2, Minnesota Twins 1...

FOOTBALL

NORTH AMERICAN LEAGUE: New York Cosmos 2, Tampa Bay Rowdies 4; Chicago Fire 2, St. Louis Soccer Club 1...

SWIMMING

It is a measure of our lack of new talent that the four or five swimmers in Rome are identical to those who swam in London...

Miss Hardcastle's time of 4min 55.17sec was the fastest by a British woman in the 200 metres individual medley...

WOLLEYBALL

BRUSSELS: Soviet women's teaming Japan to Belgium 3-0 (15-8, 15-4, 15-5)...

GLIDING

LASHAM, Hampshire: National Gliding Championships: Open class: Task 200.2...

TENNIS

WIMBLEDON: Grand Prix: Semi-final: B. Patridge (GB) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2 vs J. Harewood (GB) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2...

YACHTING

LOWESTOFT: National Flying 15 Championship: 1st, S. Bannister (GB) 1:00:00...

POWER BOATS

HUNTERS: British Championship: 1st, R. Jenkins (GB) 1:00:00...

RUGBY UNION

TOUR MATCHES: Held 23. International XV 20:00, 24. Argentina XV 20:00...

AMATEUR SEED A NON-STARTER

Andrew Oldcorn, the Englishman based in Edinburgh, begins his defence of the British amateur championship at Wentworth today...

Oldcorn, the first British player to win all four matches in a Walker Cup international series...

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La crème de la crème

SECRETARY REQUIRED BY MANAGING DIRECTOR

busy international property/time ownership company in W1. Duties to include client servicing, general administration, travel arrangements etc. go preferred 25+ salary £27,000.

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Would you like to be a secretary? You'll find out if you are in our special survey. We'll tell you if you are suitable for a career in secretarial work.

SECRETARY

friendly, successful export services office needs experienced Secretary to work mainly for general manager/producer with good skills - shorthand, typing, computer, etc.

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£7,500 neg. You see the idea of being a real boss in an office where you will be completely involved in the business, this position might be a good one for you.

THE NATIONAL TRUST

requires a fully trained and qualified secretary for the Secretary at its London head office. Minimum 5 years' secretarial experience.

SECRETARY/ADMIN

£2,200 P.A./SEC 25-30 100 500 order position. £1,000 P.A./SEC 25-30 100 500 order position. £1,000 P.A./SEC 25-30 100 500 order position.

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Elizabeth Hunt

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A leading W1 job with salary of £9,500 p.a. with excellent benefits. Must be self-motivated. Duties include interviewing, administration and first-class ST/Typing.

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Exciting new venture requires 2 bright young attractive people to run a computer Astrology Shop in a major London department store.

RECEPTIONIST

£7,000 BELGRAVIA TYPING 40 WPM WELL PRESENTED AGE 25-35

SECRETARY TO MD

Short hand is not a priority if competency linked with some WP and Telex experience is combined with the ability to delegate.

PA TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

Old established Educational Trust has immediate vacancy for PA to Chief Executive Governor (Dr M A Hooker) £5,500 - £7,000.

JUNIOR SEC P.A. BANKING £6000+

A first class opportunity here for a young lady to join a leading City bank. The job involves working in a fast moving environment of a top American Bank.

RECEPTIONIST 19-26 years SW7

Exciting opportunity for a young lady to join a leading City bank. The job involves working in a fast moving environment of a top American Bank.

SECRETARY

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Bernadette of Bond St.

Recruitment Consultants 18 Grosvenor Street London W1 Telephone 01-499 8070

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

A first refusal need not be final

Persistence is the key to finding employment in public relations, Patricia Tisdall says in the second of a four-part series on opportunities for graduates. Brian Shanda, Susie Hall, Sarah Chandler and Lisa Gilje, the four graduates taking a pilot training programme...

However, contrary to the advice given by most employment agencies, the trainees did not recommend entry by first becoming a secretary. Certain Sarah Chandler, who took a secretarial course after taking a BA in Social Sciences at Leicester University...

Business School

The Open University has just launched a new "open" business school which offers short courses to managers who can spare five hours a week to develop their skills.

Media Appointments

The Central Office of Information needs a Training Officer for its Information Studies Unit in Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1.

SUPER SECRETARIES

RETURN TO WORK AS AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY 30-50 TO £6,500 PLUS 20% BONUS. To consider this job you must be a graduate with a minimum of 18 months' experience in a similar position.

RECEPTIONISTS/TELEPHONISTS

£5,500-£6,500 Current vacancies are a number of Receptionists/Telephonists for well established companies. Full details from Convent Garden Bureau, 65 Fleet Street, E.C4A.

RECEPTIONIST/SHORTHAND TYPIST

Required for West End business office. Excellent salary and benefits. Full details from Convent Garden Bureau, 65 Fleet Street, E.C4A.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

We are seeking experienced Executive Secretaries for leading companies. Full details from Convent Garden Bureau, 65 Fleet Street, E.C4A.

Educational Appointments

UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE Department of Mathematical Sciences

"NEW BLOOD" LECTURESHIP IN MATHEMATICAL BIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the above post from candidates with a research background in one or more of the fields of Applied Analysis, Applied Mathematics, Numerical Analysis, Statistics, who are keen to become involved in current research work in Mathematical Biology.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE Department of Pharmacology

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for a Research Associate in the Department of Pharmacology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the laboratory.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CARDIFF

PROJECT OFFICER (Temporary) Project Officer required for writing microcomputer programs for the computer-aided population training system in the Data Unit, University of Cardiff.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS Dept of Physics

LECTURESHIP IN ELECTRONICS Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Electronics. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching of the subject and to conduct research in the field.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL Department of Mechanical Engineering

RESEARCH ASSISTANT Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Mechanical Engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the laboratory.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY Applications are invited for the post of Temporary Lecturer in Organic Chemistry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the laboratory.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIAL WORK

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Social Work. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the laboratory.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CARDIFF

PROJECT OFFICER (Temporary) Project Officer required for writing microcomputer programs for the computer-aided population training system in the Data Unit, University of Cardiff.

Super Secretaries

SUMMER TEMPORARY WORK AVAILABLE FOR FIRST CLASS TEMPS

If you are an AUDIO (Legal or otherwise) SHORTHAND SECRETARY WITH W.P. EXPERIENCE AUDIO WITH W.P. EXPERIENCE, or an ALL ROUND TEMP WITH ANY OR ALL OF THE FOLLOWING SKILLS:- Typing/switchboard/reception/shorthand/telex

ST PAULS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Advertisement for St Pauls Employment Agency, featuring various job listings such as 'Weidenfeld & Nicolson', 'PA to Managing Director', 'Junior Sec P.A. Banking', 'Receptionist 19-26 years SW7', 'Secretary', and 'Bernadette of Bond St.'.

Media Appointments

Advertisement for Media Appointments, featuring various job listings such as 'Training Officer', 'Super Secretaries', 'Receptionists/Telephonists', 'Receptionist/Shorthand Typist', and 'Executive Secretaries'.

Advertisement for Educational Appointments, featuring various job listings such as 'University of Dundee', 'University of Cambridge', 'University of St. Andrews', 'University of Liverpool', 'Durham University', 'University of Nottingham', and 'University of Warwick'.

Life and death struggle in the Ethiopian wilderness



Birth struggle: A child being examined by a barefoot doctor

Eritrea: A country within a country

"We didn't know he was so bad", said Sabha Giotom's father as we sat watching his son lying, staring vacantly at the wall of the tent...

Eritrean guerrillas fighting the Soviet-backed Ethiopian Government are showing remarkable administrative skills in governing their country within a country.

armed struggle between the liberation movement and Ethiopia's armed forces has been waged leading to an exodus of some 400,000 Eritrean refugees...



Armed struggle: A woman EPLF fighter. Photographs: Mike Goldwater

any much," he said, "but they taught us how to build roads." And so following Russian intervention on Ethiopia's side in 1978...

However, the question remains, how long can the Eritrean people resist an Ethiopian Government supported by both East (arms) and West (food and development aid)?

Challenge to Gemayel rule in Lebanon

Continued from page 1 there is no doubt that Mr Jumblat's coalition is going to be the de facto administration in the Syrian-occupied area...

Letter from New York Patriotic ritual of a canine graduation

There was quite a crowd around the steps of City Hall, leaning on crush barriers and talking to the cops. There were also 12 German shepherd dogs lying in a row...

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements Princess Anne attends a special concert in aid of voluntary organizations in Berkshire...

Nature notes

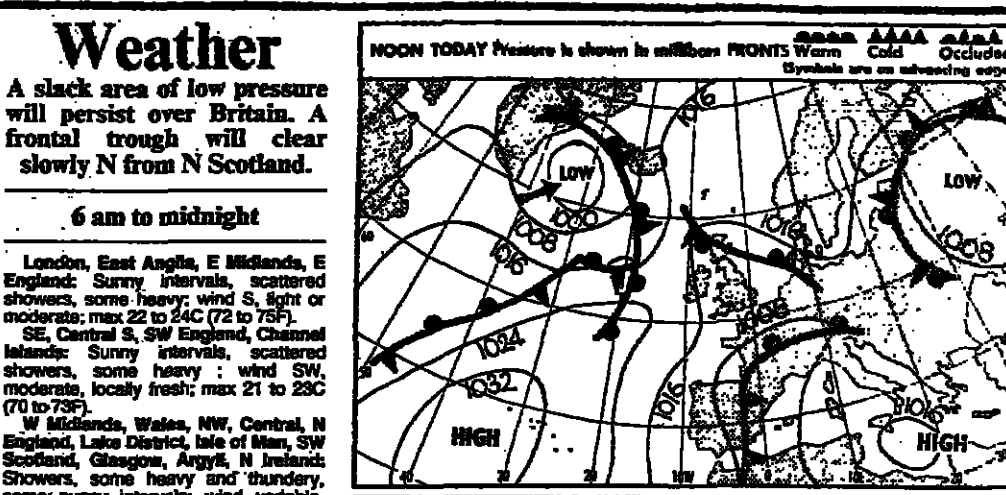
The only birds singing steadily now, apart from the indefatigable wren, are the corn bunting and the yellowhammer...

Roads

London and South-East M4: Lanes closed east of Heston services. A205: One lane each way on Academy Road, Woolwich...

Weather

A slack area of low pressure will persist over Britain. A frontal trough will clear slowly N from N Scotland.



High tides table with columns for location, AM, HT, PM, and NT. Includes locations like London Bridge, Aberystwyth, and various coastal towns.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,190

A crossword puzzle grid with numbers indicating starting positions for words.

ACROSS 1 How unlike one's nearest and dearest! (6). 4 One can barely finish her performance (10). 7 Signal requiring soldier to take up arms (9).

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are: £100,000: 18VZ 031565 (the winner)...

The papers

The only notable feature of some MPs chosen by Mr Michael Foot for peerages was their lack of distinction.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Motion on the summer adjournment. Proceedings on the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill.

Around Britain

A table listing weather conditions across various British locations, including Sun, Rain, Max, and Min temperatures.

Anniversaries

Thomas à Kempis, mystic, died at Zwolle, Netherlands, 1471, and Samuel Taylor Coleridge in London, 1834.

The pound

A table showing exchange rates for various countries including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, USA, and Yugoslavia.

Forbidden fruit

Chrysanthemums, potatoes, all forest trees, most fruit trees and Maltese gladioli are among the many plants that must not be imported into Britain by holiday travellers under any circumstances.

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 8 am to 6 pm, 22C (72F); min 6 pm to 8 am, 17C (63F); humidity: 80%...

Highest and lowest

A table listing the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in various locations across the UK.

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,189 will appear next Saturday

CONCISE CROSSWORD, PAGE 10

